The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE
Last appearance but Three of
Mr. CHARLES WEBB
Who is engaged expressly to appear, in conjunction with Mr. H. Webb, in the drama of the Courier of Lyons.
On This (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 26th, 1860,
The performances will commence with the Extraordinary and Interesting Drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.

Dubosc, - - - - Mr. H. Webb.
Joseph Lesurques - - - - Mr. C. Webb.
Jolliquet, - - - - Mrs. H. Webb.
Jeannette, - - - - Miss A. Parker.
Solo on the Piccolo, "The Blue Bells of Scotland" and Irish Airs, by Mr. JOHN YOUNG.
Revival of Shakspere's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Ephesus, - - - - Mr. H. Webb.
Dromio of Syracuse, - - - - Mr. C. Webb.
Adriani, - - - - Miss Beede King.
Luciani, - - - - Miss Minnie Davis.
New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Jacob Earwig, - - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

EVERY EVENING.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT SCLAVONIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
will give his Grand Magical Entertainment, or Two Hours of Illusion; also his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" and "Mund Harmonica."
Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.
An entire change of Programme each Performance.
Grand Fashionable Morning Performances, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.
Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance Cavendish-row.)
Hamilton's Colossal Continental Diorama of
ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE,
Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Introducing scenes and events of the late war in Italy, pronounced by the Dublin Press and delighted Visitors to be the most authentic and magnificent Pictorial Exhibition ever in this City.
Messrs. HAMILTON call the attention of families to the Select Morning Representation Every Day, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.
Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Fourth of the
COURSE OF LECTURES
of the above Society will be delivered in the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On Next TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1860, by
Mr. JAMES R. MILLINGTON.
Subject:—"THE NAME 'PROTESTANT;' ITS ORIGIN, IMPORT, AND RESPONSIBILITY."
Chair to be Taken at Eight o'clock, by ALEXANDER HALL, Esq.
Tickets, Price 3d. each. To be had at the door.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIGAN AVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, March 26, 1860, at half-past SEVEN o'clock.
Subject:—"Has God taken away all power from the Priests?"
A question for Rev. Father O'Connor, Mr. Hall, and Rev. Mr. Lee, Blackrock.
Chairman—Mr. MATTHEW TRACY.
Why have not the Roman Catholic clergy the same power as the Roman saints?
Why does Father Cavanagh, of Kingstown, pull the ears of the boys who read hand bills, or go to discussion meetings?
Why can he not answer questions and solve difficulties?
Was not St. Alphonsus Liguori able to hear confessions in his own house and preach in his chapel at the same time?
Which of the priests of Kingstown or of Blackrock can hear confessions in one house and preach in another at the same time?
When St. Anthony preached to all the fishes in the sea, did they not stand on their tails for an hour, listening to his sermon?
Does Father O'Connor of Blackrock, ever preach to the fish in the sea?
Would they stand on their tails for an hour, and listen to his sermon?
Do the priests believe the stories in their own Breviary, or the stories in the lives of their saints?
Do they not believe that they are fables, invented to seduce the people into a belief of their false doctrines? Did not a priest well say that they were bound to read but not to believe them?
Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

A NOON PRAYER MEETING.—METROPOLITAN HALL.
A Meeting for United Prayer—more especially for the Conversion of the children of God's people—will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, MARCH 27, at Twelve o'clock, during which an Address will be delivered by the Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH, who will preside.

ATHLONE RACES
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 27th and 28th March, 1860, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS, at a SINGLE FARE, or the Double Journey, will be issued from all Stations to Athlone as follows:—
From Stations between Dublin and Killucan (both inclusive), by the Train leaving Dublin at Seven o'clock Morning, available for Return by any Train (according to class) on the day of, or the day after issue.
From Stations between Mullingar and Moate (both inclusive), by Special Train leaving Mullingar at a quarter to Eleven o'clock Morning, available for Return by Special Train leaving Athlone at Seven o'clock Evening on the date of issue.
From Stations on the Longford and Cavan Branches, by first up-Trains from Longford and Cavan respectively, available for Return by the 3 p.m. or 6-5 p.m. up-Trains from Athlone on any day up to and including Thursday, the 29th March, 1860.
From Roscommon and Knockcroghery, by special train, leaving Roscommon at about 11-30 a.m.; available for return by the train leaving Athlone at five minutes past seven o'clock evening, on the day of issue.
N.B.—No Luggage will be allowed.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 12th March, 1860.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL WORK will be held (D.V.) on the 24th and 25th of April, at the Institution for Training Female Servants, in connexion with the Protestant Orphan Society of Ireland, at 101, STEPHEN'S GREEN NORTH. For the purpose of instructing the Girls a Public Laundry, Bakehouse, and a Restaurant have been connected with the Establishment, and the object of the sale is to assist in paying the balance due to the Tradespeople for these necessary works; and it is earnestly hoped that an effort will be made to remove this burden from an Institution that is likely to be so useful in affording instruction, and likewise a home to those who have been early deprived of this blessing. Full particulars respecting the Institution can be had upon applying to the Matron. The following Ladies will feel most thankful for contributions of any kind, either in money, work, or toys:—Countess of Carnwarth, 5, Belgrave-square, Monkstown; Mrs. Bolton Massy, at the Institution, 108, Stephen's-green South; or at Clareville, Booterstown; Mrs. Isacke, Woodview, Donnybrook; Mrs. Willis, Castle, Dublin; Mrs. G. Massy Dawson, 8, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock; and Miss Saurin, 32, Stephen's-green North, Dublin.

COW POCK INSTITUTION,
45, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Southern Branch, 45, YORK-STREET.
Vaccinations performed between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 45, Upper Sackville-street, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 45, York-street.
HENRY DWYER, M.D., Secretary.
EDWARD B. SINCLAIR, M.D., } Assistant
GEORGE MONTGOMERY, M.D., } Secretaries.

ON VIEW THIS DAY!
THE LARGE EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE.
Photographed by command at Dublin Castle, on the 17th ult.,
By Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD.
Also, the other Portraits of his Excellency and the gentlemen of the household, taken at their Institution, are now highly finished in oils, and can be viewed this day, at the Extensive Gallery of
Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
By special appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Officers of the Garrison.
DUBLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Adjoining the Prince of Wales Hotel.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
SIR,—My attention has just been directed to a notice in Wednesday's *Freeman*, to which, for various considerations, I think it my duty to reply, but as I do not share in Mr. M'Manus' desire for notoriety, I shall draw a veil over the circumstances, as also the motives, which have given rise to so unnecessary and discreditable a proceeding, and shall satisfy myself with attesting that I never, in the course of my life, incurred a debt, either in Dublin or elsewhere, that I did not punctually and honourably discharge; and that for the last twelve years I have maintained my position, both as a teacher and translator, with unimpeachable integrity.
As for his daughter, who is included in the edict, she has been for some time, and solely at my expense, at one of the first educational establishments near Dublin.
JOSEPHINE MACMANUS,
Walter's-land, Stillorgan.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH
Are indispensable to Personal Attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
A WHITE POWDER, is composed of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS to the enamelled surface. Its ANTISEPTIC and ANTISCORBUTIC PROPERTIES exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness, while, by confirming their adhesion to the Teeth, they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. The breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the ODONTO, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor.
CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S ODONTO" are on the Label, and, "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved on the Government stamp, affixed on each Box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Landed Estates Court.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).
COUNTY ARMAGH.
SALE IN DUBLIN, ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH APRIL, 1860.
In the Matter of the Estate of
Alexander Crothers, Robert M'Connell, Frederick Wilson Doubleday, and Elizabeth Irwin Doubleday, his wife, Susan Clarke Crothers, a Minor, by Joseph Nicholas Kirwan, her Guardian, and of said Joseph Nicholas Kirwan, Administrator of John Crothers, deceased,
Owners;
Exparte
Robert M'Connell,
Petitioner.

THE Honourable Judge Dobbs will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at their Court, Inns-quay, in Dublin,
SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION,
the Fee and inheritance of and in the following Lands and Premises, situate in the Barony and County of Armagh:—

No. of Lot.	Townland or denomination.	Tenants' Yearly Rent. £ s. d	Tenure of Lands to be Sold.	Valuation of Robert Whiteside, C.E. £ s. d	Quantity of Land Statute Measure by Survey. A. R. P.	Nett Yearly Rent. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	Part of the Lands of Ballycullen	123 1 0	Fee Farm	185 2 [illegible]	158 2 17	75 16 8	This Lot will be sold subject to the entire Fee Farm Rent of 42*l*. 2s 4d. and the Tithe Rent Charge, and will be bound to indemnify Lot 2 therefrom. Upon the sale there will be an increase in the Nett Rent of about 38*l*. 7s 1d as per rental.
2	Part of the Lands of Ballycullen	35 12 11	Fee Farm	136 11 3	86 0 15	35 12 11	This Lot will be indemnified against payment of any portion of the Head Rent and Tithe Rent Charge by Lot 1.
3	Ground and [illegible] known as New Row, in the Town of Blackwaterstown ..	41 0 0	Leases for terms of years, with *toties quoties* covenants for renewal.	None	None.	34 16 5	
		199 13 11		321 13 10	239 2 32	146 6 0	

Dated this 14th day of March, 1860.
HENRY MILLS, Solicitor. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The Lands of Ballycullen are of a superior quality, comprising a large quantity of very productive and valuable Meadow and Wheat Land, and the Holdings are all let at very moderate rents. The Lands are situate within about five miles of the Town of Armagh, and four of the Trewmount Station on the Dungannon line of Railway. They are well watered and fenced, with excellent road communications, and lie between the daily post towns of Benburb and Moy. There is a plentiful supply of Turbary, and the Lands are intersected by the Ulster Canal, adjoining the River Blackwater. The Houses of the Tenants are comfortable and compact.

The Houses and Premises in New-row, in the Town of Blackwatertown, are comfortable and compact, with large rears and Gardens, in which are planted several excellent fruit trees, and are situate near the road leading to Benburb and Moy, which are daily post towns. The houses have been lately repaired at considerable expense.

For rentals and particulars apply to
HENRY MILLS, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of Sale, No. 12, Upper Temple-street, Dublin.
JOHN STANLEY, Esq., Solicitor for Receiver, 65, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, and Armagh.
Or, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.

Insurances.

EXPENSE OF LIFE ASSURANCE MUCH DIMINISHED
BY THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
FOUNDED 1838,
ANNUAL INCOME (1859) £151,078.

ALLOCATIONS OF PROFIT.
Illustrations
of the Results in Reducing the Expense of Assurance.

A YEARLY ALLOCATION OF PROFITS is made to all Policy-holders of five years' standing at the preceding Annual Balance, and applied so as to reduce the present outlay for the Policies.
A POLICY HOLDER OF £1,000, who entered at Age 60, receives this Year from the Profits £24 10s. 3d. (viz., 7s. 6d. per £1 of his Premium.) If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts from Profits amount, with interest, to no less than £502.
If he have participated only since 1850, he has received £304.
If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £135.
A POLICY-HOLDER OF £1,000, who entered at Age 50, receives this Year from Profits £27 13s. 2d. (7s. 6d per £1). If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts amount, with interest, to £339.
If he have participated only since 1850, he has received £206.
If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £91.
THESE ALLOCATIONS from the Profits are not Sums payable only at death (as in most other offices); but the Policy-holder has really *enjoyed them during his own life*; for he has been called on to pay just so much less than was stipulated by the Assurance.
POLICIES OF £500 or upwards may be effected by payment only of one-half the first six years' premiums, with interest on the remaining half.

☞ *THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE;*
One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured.
APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
AGENT:
DUBLIN: MR. MATTHEW MORRISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK

ON THE 5TH APRIL,
The Books of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND will be closed for the 21st Annual Balance and 16th Division of Profits. APPLICATIONS for Assurances, if lodged on or BEFORE THAT DATE, at any of the Offices or Agencies, will secure a Share of Profits one year earlier than later entrants.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
DUBLIN......60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
WITH AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE KINGDOM.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ANNUAL REPORT, 1860.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY was held within the Company's Office, 64, PRINCES-STREET, Edinburgh, on MONDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1860, in terms of the Constitution of the Company—
Sir ARCHIBALD ISLAY CAMPBELL, Bart.,
One of the Extraordinary Directors, in the Chair.
A report by the Directors was read, in which the following results were communicated:—
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The PREMIUMS received during the year 1859 amounted, deducting re-insurances, to £35,332 10s. 5d., being £4,986 14s. above the receipts of last year.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
605 NEW POLICIES had been issued, Assuring the sum of	£449,913	0	0
And paying of ANNUAL PREMIUMS	£14,670	1	6

Being a considerable increase above any former year.

	£	s.	d.
The amount of CLAIMS under Policies emerged by death was	£48,650	0	0
In the ANNUITY BUSINESS, 26 Bonds had been granted, for which was received the sum of	£19,073	17	3
The ACCUMULATED FUND now amounts to	£1,031,454	0	0
And the ANNUAL REVENUE to	£179,083	11	11

This being the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, the Directors submitted a Vidimus of the Transactions of the Company since its establishment in 1809, which exhibited the following results:—
FIRE BUSINESS.
There had been received in Premiums,

		Sum			Annual Average		
From 1809 to 1819, the sum of	..	£33,627	9	0	£3,362	14	10
1819 to 1829, do	..	59,101	1	11	5,910	2	2
1829 to 1839, do	..	79,645	9	10	7,964	10	11
1839 to 1849, do	..	198,578	8	1	19,857	16	9
1849 to 1859, do	..	272,139	18	0	27,213	19	10

In 1859 the Premiums received amounted to £35,332 10s. 5d.
During the whole period of 50 years there had been paid to the Public for Damage by Fire, £471,577 18s. 4d.
LIFE BUSINESS.
There had been issued from 1823, when the business was commenced,

	Policies	Sums Assured			Policies	Annual Average		
to 1833	1081	£1,033,444	0	0	108	103,344	0	0
1833 to 1844	2642	2,297,653	0	0	264	229,765	0	0
1843 to 1853	2780	2,510,878	0	0	278	251,087	0	0
In five years from 1853 to 1857	1986	1,384,741	0	0	397	276,948	0	0

In 1858, 445 Policies were issued, Assuring the sum of .. £377,425
In 1859, 605 ditto ditto ditto 449,913
That the Company had paid to the Representatives of deceased Assurers £1,346,465, and had allocated to Policie, as Bonuses out of Profits, the sum of £643,956 2s. 11d.
On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by G. WARRENDER, Esq., younger of Lochend, the report was unanimously approved of, and the usual dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company declared, free of Income-tax.
The Thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Local Boards and Agents, and also to the Directors.
The Extraordinary and Ordinary Directors were then elected, and on the motion of LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Chairman.

HEAD OFFICE: 64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH,
LONDON OFFICE: 4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS, LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICES.
DUBLIN: 67, SACKVILLE-STREET.
GLASGOW: 102, ST. VINCENT-STREET.
MANCHESTER: CROSS-STREET.
LIVERPOOL: EXCHANGE. NEWCASTLE: SANDHILL.

Office-Bearers,
All of whom are Shareholders.
President.
His Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
The Most Noble the MARQUIS of ABERCORN, K.G.
The Right Honourable the EARL of STAIR.
EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart
Colin Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain
Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart
Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill
Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Bart
The Right Hon. the Earl of Airlie
James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld
Sir Adam Hay of Hayston, Bart
John Gibson, jun., Esq., W S
ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
William Bonar, Esq., of Easter, Warriston
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq., W S
Andrew Coventry, Esq., Advocate
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W S
Vice-Admiral Henry Dundas
Laurence Davidson, Esq., W S
John Brown Innes, Esq., W S
D. B. Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith
John Anderson, Esq., W S
Henry D. Ferguson, Esq., W S
John Maitland, Esq., Accountant-General to the Court of Session
Robert B. Maconochie, Esq., W S
(By order of the Board of Directors)
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
DUBLIN BRANCH:
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
SOLICITOR:
DAVID MAHONY, 34A, College-green.
LOCAL AGENTS:
HENRY DOWNES, 8, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

Insurances

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hailbury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq, 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Publications.

This Day 8vo, Price 1d.
THE CORRESPONDENCE REFERRED TO IN the letter of the Bishop of Ossory, between the Rev G. W. DALTON, A.M., and the Secretaries of the Irish National Board.
Dublin: WILLIAM CURRY and Co., Booksellers to the Queen, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

Just Published, 8vo, Price Fourpence, by Post Fivepence.
A STATEMENT OF HIS CASE AS HONORARY SECRETARY of the Church Education Society (vindicating the letter of the Lord Primate), and a warning against the peril which now threatens the Society from Intemperate Counsels. By the Rev. H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Chancellor of Christ Church.
Dublin: WILLIAM CURRY and Co., Booksellers to the Queen, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

Just Published, 8vo, Price 6d.
A LETTER TO THE CLERGY WHOSE SCHOOLS ARE CONNECTED WITH THE DIOCESAN CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED DIOCESE OF OSSORY, FERNS, AND LEIGHLIN.
By the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of OSSORY, FERNS, and LEIGHLIN.
Dublin: W. CURRY and Co., Booksellers to the Queen, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXVI.
Advertisements intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers immediately. Advertisements and Bills cannot be received later than THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th instant.
London: LONGMAN and Co., 39, Paternoster-Row.

Price 4d.; by Post, 5d.
MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED
AS BETWEEN
MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND,
BY GEORGE POWELL.
Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

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LIQUID GAS AND PARAFFINE OIL:
Their History and Use,
with explicit directions for the management of the Lamps in which these fluids are burned.
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THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER,
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.
To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.
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Yearly	£0	17	6		Yearly	£0	13	0	
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FIRST-CLASS EDUCATION.—TWELVE YOUNG LADIES are received into a superior School at Norwood, where the care and comforts of a private family, and every indulgence consistent with discipline, are combined, with careful educational training, and the attendance of eminent London Professors. There is a resident French Protestant Governess, and each young lady is provided with a Crystal Palace season ticket, used for the purpose of recreation and systematic instruction. References to the parents of pupils will show that the kindest watchfulness is exercised by the principals, and also the great satisfaction they have evinced at the cultivated training the pupils have received in the higher branches of their English studies. Terms moderate and inclusive. A prospectus, with reference, will be forwarded on application to "L. D.," Cleeve House, South Norwood, Surrey.

MONSIEUR DU GUE, HEAD FRENCH MASTER at the Rev. Dr. Stackpoole's, Kingstown, has opened DAILY, MORNING, AND EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen,
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Monsieur Du Gue teaches in private families on the Kingstown line.

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M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,
And which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
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CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL, Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Will be Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO., Proprietors.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.
Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.
The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.
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The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department.	Hosiery and Glove Department.
Fancy Dress Department.	Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Stuff Department.	Haberdashery Department.
Print Department.	Fancy Cabinet Department.
Shawl Department.	Linen Department.
Mantle Department.	Blanket and Flannel Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department.	Calico and Muslin Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department.	Boot and Shoe Department.
Lace Department.	Trimming Department.
Sewed Muslin Department.	Woollen Department.
Ribbon Department.	Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
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The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.
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OPEN PORTS AND DUTY FREE.
SALE OF NEW GOODS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS, ON MONDAY, 26th MARCH.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLES, & CO. will commence their SPRING SALE, on MONDAY, 26th MARCH,
When the Goods Purchased at the GREAT LONDON SALE, on Thursday last, will be ready for inspection.
MAGNIFICENT NEW FRENCH SILKS, RICH BLACK GLACES, FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS AND MANTLES, BONNET RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MILLINERY, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS, &c.
200 Pieces extra rich Bonnet Ribbon,
600 Pair Muslin Window Curtains,
100 Pieces Prime Sheeting,
750 Damask Table Cloths,
170 Dozen Damask Napkins,
900 Dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
500 Pair Blankets, some a little soiled,
90 Pieces Carpet, Brussels, &c., &c.
P.S.—The Bonnet Ribbons merit special attention, and the Muslin Curtains are similar to the lot sold last March, only more varied in style. The same remarks apply to the Table Cloths.
22nd March, 1860.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
27, GRAFTON-STREET.
JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL,
(Formerly Manager to Messrs. WILLIAM FRY and Co.,)
Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in
BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN, ARRAS, REPS, JAPANESE CLOTHS, VELVETS, CHALLIS, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, FRINGES, BORDERINGS, GEMPS, TASSELS, &c.
J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of
SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO-CURTAINS,
Purchased during the past week, free of duty.
TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country.
EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO FIT UP AND TAKE PLANS.
OLD FURNITURE REMODELLED OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Auctions.

27, GEORGE'S-PLACE, NORTH
Household Furniture,
China and Glass, some Plate and Plated Ware, Bronze Urn,
Framed Prints and Paintings,
Chimney Ornaments, Four Cases of Shells and Curiosities, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Premises, No. 27, GEORGE'S-PLACE, on TUESDAY, MARCH 27th, a collection of prime Household Furniture, comprising Twenty Mahogany Chairs, a Sideboard, Round Table, Sofas and Lounger, a small Ottoman, Three Indulging Chairs, Five Mahogany Bookcases; Dining, Work, and Chess Tables; Sets of Drawers, Mahogany Bedsteads and Bedding, Toilet Tables and Basin Stands, Window Curtains and Blinds, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Hearth-rugs, Hall Chairs, Oilcloth, Eight-day Clock, Stair Carpets and Rods, Mats and Rugs, a Pole Fire Screen, Sarcophagus, an Old Pianoforte, Fenders and Fire Irons, Culinary Requisites, Water Barrel, &c. Sale to commence at One o'clock.
JOHN F. JONES, Auctioneer,
No. 8, D'Olier-street.

Miscellaneous.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE WINE TRADE.
ALTERATION OF DUTIES.
REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF WINES AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
The following are our present quotations, viz.:—

	Per Dozen.		
Excellent Golden Sherry	24s		
Very excellent do., Pale or Gold	26s	28s	30s
Very Choice Matured Old Sherries, Pale, Gold, or Brown	32s	34s	36s
First-class old do., Nutty and Mellow	38s	40s	
Old Port from the Wood	26s	28s	
Very old do. do.	30s	32s	36s
Fine old Crusted Ports, *Rich or Dry*	40s	42s	
Old Vintage Wines at prices according to age.			
Vin Ordinaire (a pure St. Julien claret)	24s	26s	28s
Bordeaux or Medoc	30s	to	36s
Lateur or Larose	42s	to	48s
First growth old Clarets, including Chateau Lafitte and Margaux	60s	to	84s
Fine old pale Cognac	24s	per gal.	
First class do.	28s	"	
Very choice old Liqueur Cognac (in flasks)	66s per dozen.		

Purchasers of 4 Dozen of Wine and upwards are allowed a Discount of 1s. per Dozen.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, AND BRANDY MERCHANTS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Black Tea, ... 4s. 0d. per pound.
F. and Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s. 8d. "
The above will be found the most economical Teas for general consumption, as they possess strength, body, and flavour.
Purchasers of Ten Pounds and upwards are allowed a discount of 2d. per Pound.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
THE TEA DEPARTMENT,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.
Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.
There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by at least one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and, where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from
G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN;
Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO.,
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☞ Agents wanted in every vacant place. Terms sent free by post.

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THOMAS SIMPSON,
No. 1, COLLEGE-GREEN,
Having received, in fine condition, his well-selected supply of NEW SEEDS for the present and ensuing Seasons, comprising all the new and most approved kinds in cultivation, for
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN, FARM, &c.,
Begs to assure his numerous Friends every care possible shall be given in executing their commands, and solicits early orders.
Catalogues supplied, post free, on application.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES,
in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of
GEORGE OLDHAM and CO.'S MEDICAL HALL,
107, GRAFTON-STREET.
An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.
Vinegarettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.
Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.
Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.
The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c.
Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

DUTY FREE.
FRENCH SHAWLS,
Do. SILKS,
Do. BAREGES, &c., &c.
Our Agents have now cleared at the Custom-house our New Goods, which have been waiting the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce, and we respectfully solicit an inspection of the above just received, with our complete Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS, MOHAIRS AND LAMAS,
And several New Textures for Morning Wear.
G. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—Every article of the best description for FAMILY MOURNING, Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Baratheas, &c., &c.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS, Scientific and infallible, are best, safest, and cheapest for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. ROBERT GREER, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'MASTER & Co., 121, Capel-street; GOULDING & Co., Cork; and WALKINGTON & SON, Belfast.

Dress.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.	£	s.	d.	SECOND QUALITY.	£	s.	d.
Frock Coat	£3	10	0	Frock Coat	£2	15	0
Vest	0	14	0	Vest	0	12	6
Trousers	1	10	0	Trousers	1	5	0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(late 11, Dawson-street,)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £4 10s. consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.
54, GRAFTON-ST.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS.
C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged.
☞ Please observe—
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS,
In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal;
Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps;
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles;
Dinner and Dessert Knives;
Electro-plated Forks and Spoons;
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets;
Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs;
Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons;
and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, at
J. EDMUNDSON AND Co.'s
Show Rooms.
A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY,
10, DAWSON-STREET.
JOHN MAGUIRE begs to inform his kind Customers and the Public that his New Warerooms, are now complete. His Stock comprises the following Goods, which for Workmanship and exquisite design cannot be surpassed in the kingdom, viz.:—
Race and Regatta Glasses.
Lightning Conductors for Public and Private Buildings.
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, and Salvers.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles.
Bronzed Tables for Hall and Drawingroom.
Bronzed Hat and Umbrella Stand, and Garden Chairs.
Bronzed Flower Stands and Vases.
Electro-plate Kettles, Cruet Frames, and Dessert Cases.
Electro-plate Spoons, Forks, Candlesticks, and Tea Caddies.
Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Services, and Cake Baskets.
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, and Dish Covers.
Bronzed and Berlin Black Fenders and Fireirons.
Open and Close Kitchen Ranges and Roasting Jacks.
Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses and Pailiasses.
Saddlery, Whips, Horse Clothing, Rugs, Bridles, and Girths.
AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING PATENTED GOODS.
Brown's Kitchen Ranges, and Kent's Knife Cleaners.
Gurney's Stoves and Hot Water Batteries.
Whitfield's Fire Proof Safes and Chests.
Eastwood's Churns and Dairy Utensils.
Simpson's Ice-making Machines and Freezing Powders.
IRONMONGER AND MANUFACTURER,
GAS FITTER, PLUMBER, BRUSH MAKER, BELL HANGER,
10, DAWSON-STREET.

Wants.

AGENCY OR GENERAL MANAGER.—A Gentleman of much practical experience in the management and arrangement of properties, conversant with tillage, the breeding and sale of stock in all its branches, is now open to an engagement, as Agent or general Manager of an Estate, or would accept a situation as Overseer of a Mercantile Establishment, being a good accountant, and of thorough business habits. The most unexceptionable references will be given as to character, capabilities, and assiduity to business. A home more than salary is the wish of advertiser.—Address "General Manager," IRISH TIMES Office.

APPRENTICE.—The Friends of a Protestant Lad, wish to put him to Business. He is in his fifteenth year.—Address, "Y. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as General In-door Servant, a young man, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory discharges for the last eight years; is a Protestant.—Please address "J. B.," in care of Mr. Finlay, 61, Middle Abbey-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Groom and Coachman, in a gentleman's family, a person who fully understands his business, and can be highly recommended by his last employer; country preferred.—Address "H. B.," care of Mr. Findlater, 61, Middle Abbey-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, a steady, humble person, as Thorough Servant; she must be a good Washer and plain Cook, and thoroughly clean in her habits.—Address, enclosing a copy of last discharge, and wages expected, to "H. F.," care of Miss Tobin, 5, South Great George's-street.

WANTED, a Quantity of FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be given.
Apply to J. GOOD, Bedding Manufacturer, 8 and 9, Loftus-lane.

Cards.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, &CO.,
28, William-street, Dublin.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
The Highest Price given for Feathers.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

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PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING,
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

PURE LAMP OILS.
PURE REFINED COLZA,
BELMONTINE, AND
PARAFFINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

FINEST COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.
H. LEEDOM AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.
The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES LAMBERT,
Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c.,
64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Manufacturers—Carles Ogleby and Co., London.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The very beautiful article of Plate Glass, manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market from
H. SIRTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland,
11 and 12, Cork-hill, Dublin.

QUIN'S HOTEL. BRAY.
LIST OF TERMS PER WEEK:
Bedroom and Breakfast for Coffee-Room—Gentlemen, £1 1s.
Board and Apartments, including attendance, £2 10s.
All Apartments until 1st May half price.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

Medical.

NEW MEDICAL HALL,
Established A.D. 1821.
By Pring and Co.
Now conducted entirely on new principles, since October, 1859, by
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
(Late of George Oldham and Co).
J. J. GRAHAM and CO. have great confidence in recommending to their Friends and the Public generally the following Medicines, suited for the present season, prepared at their extensive Laboratories with great care, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors:—
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Fluid Extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla; an excellent alterative and specific for rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cinchona; tonic and alterative.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Cardiac and Tonic Bitters for indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Fluid Extract of Taraxacum, or Dandelion; useful in dyspepsia and diseases of the liver.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Absorbent and Tonic Seidlitz Powders; an alterative and tonic aperient.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Pectoral Cough Drops; highly efficacious in all bronchial affections.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Solution of Magnesia, for correcting acidity, heartburn, and particularly adapted for gouty and dyspeptic persons.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger; a warm stomachic, corrects flatulence, and is excellent in combination with aerated waters and seidlitz powders.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Specific for unbroken Chilblains.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Zinc Cream and Camphor Ball, for chapped hands and broken Chilblains.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the house has been so long famed.
N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately Compounded by a properly-qualified staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the public accuracy and despatch.
Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN,
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Houses and Lands.

MOST DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, situated on the shores of Bantry Bay, a few miles from Glengariffe, and close to the Market Town of Bantry. The House is suitable for a genteel family, with accommodation for a Carriage and Horses, and pasture for one or two Cows, if required. It is hardly necessary to add, that this locality has every variety of sport to attract the occupier both by land and water—Salt and Fresh Water Fishing of every kind; Seal Shooting and Grouse Mountain within one hour's drive; and not forgetting Sir Augustus Warren's beautiful pack of hounds. To these attractions are to be added a numerous resident gentry. A small Pleasure Boat can be had for hire on the spot.
Application to be made to WILLIAM L. TINDALL, Dunmanus House, Bantry.

NEW TREATY OF COMMERCE.
THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, AT
JOSEPH MANNING'S,
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET,
Will positively close on SATURDAY, the 31st.
The residue of the Stock will be disposed of during the week, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.
Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Will be Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
All Boys can be fitted accurately, whether present or not, and the most inexperienced judges have the same advantage in purchasing as the most competent ones, there being a printed scale of prices from which there can be no deviation.
GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBE MAKERS TO
THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 13, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
13, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON, 2, OLD-BOND-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, for	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The demand for money has been again very active this week, and the stringency which we have been noticing has increased rather than otherwise. The causes are the same as those to which we have been heretofore alluding—the activity of trade being the principal one. It appears now in a sound and healthy condition, and in some districts great activity prevails, resulting not altogether so much from the effects of the commercial treaty, which, of course, have had a very stimulating effect, as from the ordinary stir which is observable about this time, and which has been the means of largely increasing the demand at the Bank of England and elsewhere for discounts. Choice bills having more than four months to run, now fetch as much as £5 per cent.; and either in the Stock Exchange, or at the Bank, loans are not to be negociated at a lower rate than £4 per cent. There seems, at present, no chance of this demand becoming slack. The release of the dividends on New Three per Cent. stock may give some temporary relief, but as we stated last week we scarcely think it will be to any great extent.

In anticipation probably of increasing rates we find that a number of Foreign loans are spoken of as likely to be immediately placed on the market, and some of them have already appeared. Austria, Russia, the Brazilian Government, Turkey, our own colonies—all are in want of money, and when the several Governments fail to raise it elsewhere, they endeavour to do so in London where it is always to be *had at a price*, and where large sums of money are kept at the bankers at call, ready for such classes of investment; though such loans, therefore, may be made on terms highly profitable to the lenders, the reduction of the supply must seriously affect the condition of the market, and greatly aggravate the already increasing rates. The Brazilian loan, to which we last week alluded, and which was brought out by Rothschild & Sons, has, we find, been nearly all subscribed for by the public, the Messrs. Rothschild taking up themselves the amount of the deficiency. The full mount of 90 per cent. is payable before the 2nd August next. It is now believed that only one-half of the Victoria Loan of £3,000,000 will be placed on the market at present—the remainder in about six months time.

The Bank of England returns this week are again favourable; the Bullion is increased £76,494, and the Reserve £230,769; the Rest also shows a slight increase, but the applications for accommodation are apparent by the great increase in Private Securities. The total amount of coin and bullion now stands at £15,376,374. The arrivals of specie were on an increased scale this week, the latest being that of the Champion of the Seas, which has brought £176,000, but which is not yet to hand. Some anxiety is now being felt for the Cleadon, which is 114 days out.

Consols in London ranged, during the past week, in price from 94⅛, as the lowest, to 94⅞ 5 for account, as the highest, thus showing considerable fluctuations, which were chiefly caused by Paris prices and the state of foreign politics, every Imperial interview having had its due effect on the Funds, which were eager to advance, though any rise was as quickly checked by realisations, the value of money, and the various rumours of foreign loans. The tone of the market appears, however, undoubtedly better, and as the Savoy annexation seems a *fait accompli*, the public mind is gradually beginning to tire of its influence. Any additional rise in money will cause cash sales, but the public will not allow prices to go too low unless some fresh and very disturbing events arise. In the English Railway Market business was rather good, especially in the Canadian Railways, owing to the expected visit of the Prince of Wales, which will likely increase the traffic.

As is usual on Saturday, business in this market was slack to-day, and though quotations are rather better the market was limited, and there were sellers at the prices. London quotations showed an improvement in the morning, but they relapsed to yesterday's figures, and were at the close one-sixteenth under those of yesterday evening for account, but about the same for cash. The improvement in the tone was altogether owing to the rise on the Paris Bourse.

The market for Shares was excessively dull and limited to-day; in the entire list only eight quotations appear. The only change in Banking Shares is a still further advance of £1 in National Banks which are now quoted at 66½; Bank Stock and Hibernians rather offered; buyers of Royals; Atlantic Steam are rather weak, as are also Dundalks; all other Steam Shares are in demand. City of Dublin Old Shares, or halves, not dealt in; but the issue of 1836 shows a rise of £2 per share, and now touch, probably, the highest they have yet reached. Carysfort—all paid—were done at the former quotations, 1¾, and rather weak. In Connorrees a very large business was done, and closed buyers at the quotation; sellers of Mining Company of Ireland, but buyers of Wicklow Coppers—none offering. General Mines rather offered. In Miscellaneous Shares, no change since last reported. Irish South-Eastern, £5 per cent. Debentures were done at one-quarter premium. No dealings in Local Debentures.

The only change shown in Railway Shares is ½ decline in Killarney Junctions, which, of course, followed the price of Great Southern Stock, which was dealt in at the previous quotation 114¼, and steady at it; rather buyers of Ballymenas, Cork and Bandons, and Cork and Passages, still offered; as also Belfast Junctions; rather buyers of Droghedas; Sellers of Wicklows at the last price; buyers at a shade under; Irish South Easterns for sale; Killarneys steady; and buyers of Midlands and Wicklows.

The first annual report of the "Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Co., Limited," has been issued, and will be presented to the shareholders at the meeting to be held on the 28th inst. No one expected that the statement of accounts could be good; nor could it be reasonably expected that it would. In such an undertaking, where prejudice had to be overcome, and an astonishing amount of labour and expense incurred in endeavouring to cope with existing Ocean routes where, to use an appropriate expression, the project had to be floated in the market, and where many who subscribed for the shares did so, at least in Ireland, more upon national grounds than from any real hope of immediate profit, it is not to be at all wondered at, that the ends were promoted at almost any cost; and, until the Company's affairs could be brought into a proper shape, and some degree of responsible management observed, economy could not be well observed. The accounts are not satisfactory; but we have endeavoured to show that they could not well be so. We look upon the undertaking as a national one, and therefore we pass over many matters which we could scarcely do if we could look upon the matter as a pure commercial undertaking. In the Directors' report we think too little attention is drawn to the accounts and too little information afforded—such, however, may be better given at the meeting, and with more effect. The Directors state that they succeeded in getting an annual subsidy of £13,000 for a monthly postal service between Galway and St. John's, and that in April 1859, the contract with her Majesty's Government was signed for a fortnightly service between Galway and the United States; the company to receive an annual subsidy of £78,000, which, however, will not commence till June next. In reference to the exertions made in Ireland for the disposal of the shares, the report says:—

"Immediately after the postal contracts were signed, the directors took steps to issue the remaining portion of the shares of the company. For this purpose they placed themselves in communication with some of the leading gentlemen in Ireland, and ultimately appointed a committee in Dublin, consisting of twelve gentlemen, to whom your directors take this opportunity of expressing their obligations for the valuable services which they have rendered to the company, and their exertions in promoting its prosperity and success. The large amount of shares placed in Ireland, through the exertions of this committee, induced your directors to associate with themselves, at the close of last year, four resident Irish gentlemen, members of that committee, from whose co-operation they anticipate no inconsiderable advantage in the future operations of the company."

The gentlemen alluded to are—Denis Kirwan, Esq.; Alderman Lambert, Dr. Gray, and John Conolly, Esq.; all of whom are gentlemen having sound practical knowledge, and are well calculated to render the company valuable and important services. The following may be taken as a summary of the accounts:—

		£	s.	d.
Dr.	To Deposits on shares, including £9,050 paid up	£238,027	0	0
	" Calls due	54,540	0	0
	" Amount due by the company in bills mortgages, sundry accounts, &c.	239,115	2	11
		£531,682	2	11
Cr.	By Amount of purchase of Mr. Lever's interest	£27,700	0	0
	" Cost of the company's fleet, including payments on account of the new steamers, amount, £164,176 19s. 2d. ...	279,856	19	2
	" Stores at Hull and Galway, and office fittings	9,625	13	7
	" Sundry accounts due the company	29,146	3	6
	" Ships' accounts	9,387	13	5
	" Remuneration to Promoters	10,000	0	0
	" Preliminary expenses ...	13,901	16	5
	" Expenses of management, losses, law expenses, commissions, on loans, and discounts ...	56,936	8	4
	" Loss in working	25,116	4	0
	" Balance cash £2,970 4 6; " " bills 12,500 0 0; " " cash due 54,540 0 0	70,010	4	6
		£531,682	2	11

It appears that of the 50,000 shares into which the capital is divided, 9,050 have been allotted as paid up, 31,819 allotted on which £6 have been paid, leaving 9,131 Shares still to be issued, of which however 3,050 are reserved for the builders of the new steamers. When the company is in full working order, and receiving nearly £100,000 a-year in subsidies, there can be but one opinion of the ultimate prospects, viewed commercially and nationally.

The only meetings held during the week were those of the Midland Railway Company, and the Dundalk Steam packet Company, to both of which we have already alluded, and they require little, if any, comment from us. That of the Midland Company was a highly satisfactory one, but did not pass off without a little wholesome agitation on the part of the shareholders who do not much relish the idea of increasing the reserve fund, which already amounts to a fair sum, depriving them of so much dividend. They also objected to the system of selling the new shares on the market, as it tends to depress the price, and prevent the shares from rising as they otherwise might. A suggestion that the shareholders should get those shares at par would scarcely remedy the evil, as the shares would almost as surely find their way into the market. The differences of profit, however, would fall into the pockets of the present proprietors instead of the coffers of the company.

The Customs Duties this week were £16,879 6s. 0d., against £18,338 the corresponding week last year. The following are the items:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea, - - - -	£8,382	19	4
Sugar, - - - -	251	13	4
Refined do. - - -	459	14	10
Coffee, - - - -	135	5	3
Wines, - - - -	1,182	19	6
Spirits, - - - -	839	5	4
Tobacco, - - - -	5,131	19	0
Miscellaneous. - - -	515	9	5
	£16,899	6	0

The Produce Markets were rather dull this week, with the exception of sugar, which was firm; the first arrival of which for the season was entered on Thursday per the Robert Twentyman, from Barbadoes, and consisted of 163 hogsheads 18 tierces and 15 barrels to Messrs. Thomas Bewley and Co. The other vessels which have arrived from foreign ports are The Positive, from Constantinople, with 2,510 quarters barley.

The Hermoder, from Aarhuus, with 900 quarters of wheat.

The Rad, from Berdianski, with 2,530 qrs. wheat.

The Brothers, from Sulina, with 2,834 sacks of Indian corn.

The Mining Company of Ireland sold 869 tons of copper ores at Swansea, on Tuesday, which realised £7,472 13s. 6d.; and the Connorree Company sold 14 tons of precipitated copper, which brought £36 2s. a ton, and produced £505 8s. The total sales at Swansea on that day were 2,806 tons, which produced £37,957. Dealings in English Mining Shares have been dull during the week, and prices have fallen in some of the principal copper mines, owing to the reduction in the standard. The metal market, however, has been pretty firm, and the demand moderate, though not brisk.

The following is our usual statement showing the principal exporters of porter between the 17th and 23rd, both inclusive, as taken from the Dublin Bill of Entry:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hlf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co. ...	520	221	1783	—
Manders & Co. ...	196	217	1905	—
Watkins & Co., ...	229	196	992	83
Findlater & Co. ...	169	119	1159	—
Darcy & Son, ...	125	147	448	213
Brenan, Price, & Co.	88	15	624	7
Jameson, Pim, and Co.	47	24	239	10
P. & J. Sweetman...	45	35	241	10
Caffrey & Co.	17	—	—	—

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices, the highest prices in every case:—

	March 17th		March 26th
Consols	93⅞	...	94⅛
New Three per Cents. ...	93⅛	...	93¾
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena ...	43½	...	43½
Cork and Bandon ...	14½	...	14½
Cork and Passage ...	11¾	...	11¾
Belfast Junction ...	44½	...	44½
Dublin and Drogheda ..	75½	...	75½
Dublin and Kingstown ...	20¼	...	20¼
Dublin and Wicklow ...	5¼	...	5¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	14	...	13½
Great Southern and Western ...	114¼	...	114¼
Irish South Eastern ...	6½	..	7
Midland Great Western ...	58¾	...	53¾
Waterford and Limerick...	24	...	24
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland ...	241	...	240½
Hibernian ...	35½	...	35
National ...	62½	...	66½
Royal ...	24¾	...	23¾
STEAM.			
Atlantic ...	3½	...	3½
British and Irish ...	40½	...	40½
City of Dublin ...	92	...	95
Steam ship Building Co.	52¾	...	53½
Dundalk ...	10¾	...	10¾
MINES.			
Carysfort ...	10s 6d	...	10s 6d
Connorree ...	23s 6d	...	26s
General Mining Company	4¾	...	5½
Mining Co. of Ireland ...	14	...	14
Wicklow Copper	60½	...	65
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance Gas ...	10	...	10
Grand Canal ...	45½	...	45½
National Insurance	35	...	35
Patriotic Insurance	5¾	...	5½

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 24.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	...	...	shut
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅛ ¼ ⅛ ¼
Account,	...	...	94⅜
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅛ ¼
Account	...	...	94⅜ ⅜
New Threes	...	...	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅛ ⅛
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	...	...	shut
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ⅜
New Threes.	...	...	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 90½; Great Northern, 113 12½; Great Northern A, 116½; Great Western, 68¾ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ ¼ ⅜; Grand Trunks, 36½ ¼ ⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½ ⅛; London and North Western, 98¼ ⅜; London and South Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 46¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; Midland Stock, 113¾ 14 13¾ 14¼; North British, 62¾ 2½; South Eastern, 88¾ 98¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½; York and North Midland, 74¾ ⅝. Consols have been very steady at 94⅛ ¼ all the morning, with very little business doing. Indian Loan, 105¼. Shares steady, and firm at about the closing quotations of yesterday. Canadian steady. French firm. Lombardo-Venetian, 11¼ ⅝.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at a decline of one-eighth, but soon rallied, and subsequently experienced an advance. Favourable telegrams from the Paris Bourse were the cause of the firmness at the close. The demand for discount to-day has been very active, and the rate in the open market has occasionally been above 4 per cent. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rate on Amsterdam and Hamburg were slightly higher.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, and remained without variation until the afternoon, when animation was occasioned by news of a decided but unexplained rise in the Paris Bourse. Consols left off firm, at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on yesterday's prices. The demand for money to-day was very active, both at the Bank and elsewhere; no business was done below 4 per cent. There were again no transactions in bullion at the Bank.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	94⅛ 94
Ditto for Account, 9th April			94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93¾
Ditto for Account, 9th April		...	93¾
BANKS.			
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	..	66½
STEAM.			
City of Dublin Issue of 1836	...	...	48
MINES.			
Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full		...	1¾
Connorree limited	...	26s 25s 6d 25s 6d	
RAILWAYS.			
Great Southern and Western Stock,		...	114¼
Killarney Junction £12 paid,	...	...	13¾
Midland Great Western,	...	...	53¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.			
Irish South Eastern, 5 per cent. of £500		...	100¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st March. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	93⅞	93⅞ ¼	93⅞ 94	94	94	94⅛ 94
Ditto for account......	93⅞ ⅞	—	93⅞	93⅞ 94	—	94⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced......	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93½ ⅝	—	93½ ⅝	—	—	93¾
Ditto for account......	93½ ⅝	93⅝	93½ ⅝	93⅝	93⅝ ⅝	93¾
Bank Stock............	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 26.
Morning Tide, 12-46. Evening Tide, 1-5.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ⅞; Caledonians, 90⅝ ⅞; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 112 13; Great Northern A, 115 16; Great Western, 68¾ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13⅝ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101¾ 2; London and South Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 46¾ 7¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¼ ¾; Midland, 113¾ 14; North British, 62½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 77¼; York and North Midland, 73¾ 4. Consols have been inactive all day; ultimately buyers and sellers at 94⅛, and closed 94 11-16 to 13-16 exactly. Shares have also been inactive, and prices are a shade easier, but there is very little doing. Canadians unchanged. French firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—The Funds exhibit a reaction to-day, attributable chiefly to the abundance of business. Share market remains very firm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Boston and Bermuda), India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	... One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople	... Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.)	... Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.)	... Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, MARCH 26TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Courier of Lyons;" "Comedy of Errors;" to conclude with "Boots at the Swan."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 24, amounted to 52,634 copies, making an average of 8,772 copies daily.

APRIL MEETINGS.
CLERGYMEN attending the Religious Meetings next month are respectfully invited to examine our CLERICAL GREY TROUSERS, at 16s. per pair. They are fully equal, if not superior, to those charged a guinea, and are admirably adapted, both in appearance and quality, for every day wear. Our BLACK DRESS TROUSERS, at 21s., are prime value. Our fine BLACK CLOTH DRESS SUIT, at £4 1s. 6d., cannot be surpassed. Particular attention paid to directions.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, MONDAY, MARCH 26.

As far as the English Cabinet is concerned, the old spiders of diplomacy still weave their webs in darkness. It is only when a door is suddenly opened, or a blind drawn up, we witness the results of their intestinal labours. Papers—mutilated, indeed, are laid before Parliament, as sops to Cerberus, but they follow in the wake of the State vessel far behind. A month after some act of spoliation is committed we are diplomatically informed of it. Then we are gravely told that the English Ministry knew thoroughly the mind of the French Cabinet; their relations with France were most intimate and cordial—never better, in fact. Mr. Cobden had made a convert of the Emperor: we are to have delicious French wines, and a market for our cotton, and all was going pleasantly as a marriage bell. If you ask about Savoy or venture to hint at the insecurity of Switzerland, half-a-dozen members of the Ministry rise in horror, tell you that Lord John Russell has been ten days preparing an answer to M. Thouvenel which will not leave him a leg to stand on; that he intends to send over that answer in a few days, and, meanwhile, as the Emperor is a very irrascible person, we must not ask unpleasant questions, or "irritate" the master of 600,000 legionaries. We are still allowed to discuss with some freedom the affairs of Mexico, and to protest against the rapacity of Miramon. We may even hint at Tangiers and Gallo-Spanish attempts to shut us out of the Mediterranean. Our senators may talk about the Chinese expedition, for China is a very long way off, and Lord Elgin has settled matters pleasantly with Baron Gros in Paris—how we shall know this time twelvemonth. On such topics we have freedom of speech; but, touch upon Continental affairs, and there are sixteen placeholders who cry silence! and who tongue-tie our English Parliament. As far as respects Continental affairs, our Foreign Office is nothing but a registry for the acts of France.

If we wish to know the movements taking place upon the Continent, our only sources of information are the publications issued by foreign Courts—issued not for the purpose of deliberation, but simply that people about to be annexed may know their fate, and that England may feel how deliberately her influence is ignored.

We have had M. Thouvenel's audacious and inconsistent despatch now some ten days. We are pausing for Lord John Russell's reply. But there are men still left who, bordering on the frontiers of despotism, dare to speak out the truth, and shame greater Powers by their independence. The Swiss reply to the Imperial manifesto is already before the world. Lord John Russell has only to copy it. He has, we are informed, sent a protest, not to France, but to Turin. Sardinia, we suppose, was not so likely to be "irritated" as France. The Swiss, too, might have sent their protest to Turin, but they took the bolder course, and presented it at Paris. It is pleasant to learn that the spirit of liberty still breathes freely among the mountain fortresses of Europe.

The Swiss do not regard the *cave canem* which silences our English Parliament. They speak unwelcome and unpalatable truths, not anxious to give offence, but careless of it. They remind the Emperor that he promised "that the interests of "Switzerland should be taken care of;" that, on the 24th of February, the Emperor, not "almost," but positively, agreed that, in case of the annexation of Savoy to France, Chablais and Faucigny should be ceded to Switzerland. These promises were given orally by the Charge d'Affaires of France at Berne; by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister at Paris; by the Vice-Consul of France to the President of Geneva; and by the French Cabinet to the English Government. And then they point out the perfidy of the French Cabinet in declaring, on the 10th of March that "Savoy could not be divided;" which means that France must have the whole south side of the Lake of Geneva, an assumption which places the very heart of Switzerland at the mercy of the Emperor.

The Swiss are a simple people; they have not progressed with the times, nor do they, like your "practical Englishman" of the modern school, think lightly either of principles or treaties. These old-world mountaineers think that what nations have solemnly engaged to do they ought to do, and they quote four distinct treaties which ratify the neutrality of Chablais and the security of Switzerland. Nay, they are still more simple; for they go so far as to say that if they are threatened they "should be 'obliged to *invoke the intervention* of those who had "guaranteed the European treaties"—that is, they will ask for the armed aid of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England.

As to public treaties, the *Times* accepts the joke of the *Herald*, and classes the treaties of 1815 amongst the first importation of rags from France. It is irritating to France, we suppose, to say that these same treaties give us Malta and the Ionian Islands, or that Belgium, Holland, and the Rhenish Provinces owe their existence to them. Tear the hem of the garment and the rent is soon extended to the bottom by violent hands. Your "practical "Englishman" of the "dominant race" sees the map of Europe torn and repieced as the Emperor wills, and in agony entreats you not to mention it. Like the ostrich which buries its head in the sand, and thinks she is not pursued because she does not see her pursuers, so our "plucky" Cabinet believes that unpleasant facts will never occur, if we are only wise enough to be silent about them.

Small hope is there for Switzerland, even if she do "invoke" the aid of Europe. Russia is rejoiced to see the division which prevails among the Powers, for Europe's embarrassment is her opportunity. Prussia is looking along her Rhine frontier, and thinks that, at least, she gains the time during which another is perishing. Austria is not sorry that Piedmont should feel the pangs of disruption, and that the loss of Lombardy should be avenged by the loss of Savoy. Switzerland, too, did not remonstrate when France marched her legions through the Province of Maurienne. The eyes of the Switzers are turned in doubt to England, and the English Cabinet blandly assures those who are threatened with absorption that Lord John Russell is preparing a most wonderful despatch.

THE first report of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company is this day published in our columns, from which it appears that the four large steam ships ordered by the Company are in a forward state, two being expected to be complete and ready for service on the 1st June, by which time the contract begins to come into operation. A new company such as this, started in the face of powerful opposition, and with no ordinary difficulties to overcome, is invariably obliged to incur expenses of a large amount, but, after making every allowance for such contingencies, we confess ourselves totally unable to justify the excessive charges which are brought into their first statement of accounts. Independent of a loss of more than £25,000 on the revenue account, the charges for office expenses, directors' and managers' fees, commissions on loans and discounts, exceed the sum of £37,500. We refer to these large items with great pain; but, in the exercise of our duty as a public journal, we think it right to direct the attention of the shareholders to the subject, and we sincerely hope that this national undertaking (which from the outset has been earnestly supported in our columns), in which so much of the public money has been invested, will, for the future, be more economically conducted, and that the seat of management will be transferred from London to Dublin, or even Galway, as past experience fully justifies the conclusion that Irish enterprise, so far as Joint-Stock Companies are concerned, is more efficiently fostered at home than abroad. We observe that the meeting will be held in London on the 28th instant, and, if the shareholders wish to be true to their own interests, we strongly recommend their attendance in the outset, and the expression of their opinion, as, if the company is destined to have a long and prosperous existence, such can only be accomplished by prudence in the outset, and by the avoidance of an expenditure which promises not alone to annihilate the profits, but to absorb gradually, but surely, the subscribed capital of the Company.

The *Times* on the Tenpenny Income-Tax:—

A British Chancellor of the Exchequer is now in the happy condition of an architect who has arrived at a good foundation, or an Archimedes who has obtained a perfect fulcrum. There is nothing that cannot be done with an Income-tax. It can be made an instrument either of war or peace, falchion or sickle, or, as in the present instance, both at once—costly armaments and large financial sacrifice. It is too powerful an engine not to be used. Give a lad a good knife, or a sharp axe, or a saw, or a crowbar, or any other tool, and he will do something with it, most probably mischief. At a riper age the possession of a gun will be equally enjoyed, and with the same results. But there is no gift, no fatal facility, no rare quality, from half a million good soldiers to the artillery of two bright eyes or the tones of a sweet voice, that is not used or abused—at all events, not suffered to be idle. The special talent—the ten talents, we should say, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are the Income-tax. What a thing it is to have the power of drawing an indefinite number of pence out of every pound of British income! It is Fortunatus's cap. It is alchymy itself. It beats all the arts of clipping and sweating. When the 7d. in the pound was first laid on, Nature came to the relief of mankind by revealing her gold diggings; but finance, not to be beaten, went on to 10d. in the pound, and now let us see what she can do with it. What is most seductive in the weapon is its elasticity. Its "sight" is adapted to any range; its expanding gear to any horse power. Every penny is like the "splendid shilling" of the poet; you may sit down and choose at your leisure between the fifty different things you may do with it. See, it has only cost one penny in the pound to put an end to the paper-duty. But then the temptation to proceed is almost too much for flesh and blood to resist. Chancellors of the Exchequer are but men, and sometimes very ordinary men. How will they resist the opportunity of knocking over all our remaining taxes by the simple expedient of adding successive pennies to the Income-tax?

But the iron of the tax has now entered the national soul, and we have changed by what we feed on, or rather by the food which has been got out from us. Mr. Gladstone was once the stoutest enemy of the tax. He had stood at the altar of patriotism, and devoted himself to the extinction of the burden. On this ground he acquired the confidence of the country, and now behold him a renegade! He has found the tax irresistible, and, what is more, unimprovable; so, to make a virtue of necessity, he now augments what he was once to abolish. After this not a dog can wag his tongue against the tax, for Gladstone himself has succumbed to its subtle influence, taken its livery, done homage, and borne arms in its behalf. Peel undertook Protection and surrendered it; Gladstone undertook to rid us of the Income-tax, and has already made it half as much again. One used to be told that its special mission was to emancipate food and raw material; but its last penny has been given for paper, which is neither; and even wine and brandy must be supposed to owe something to its influence. Surely this must be the all-searching, all-bearing tax, that ancient financiers were yearing for, and which they vainly thought to find in the poll-tax, in Peter's pence, in hearth-tax, and all the taxes that assailed the Englishman in his castle? The defect of all former attempts at a universal and personal tax was, that it reached rude, irritable, and violent natures. A poll-tax of one shilling a-year on labourers would be apt to find them penniless or intoxicated, or under some delusion; and in the conflict with the individual savage the taxgatherer might be vanquished. But, even if he gained the day, the ploughman would be very poor booty. The Income-tax strikes at the sleek, industrious, saving man. As he sums his ledger, or counts his cash on his desk, England puts out her hand and sweeps aside near a shilling out of every pound. He is too busy, too burdened, too interested in being let alone, to make any resistance except in the way of concealment, and this he does. We fear the gentlemen connected with the Ecclesiastical Courts, whose little rogueries Sir S. Northcote has so ruthlessly exposed, have too many like them. But in the very nature of things the resistance is done on the sly; it does not flare up, become contumacious, and threaten rebellion. It inspires more contempt than alarm.

As everything has been arranged very comfortably for us this year, with the least possible trouble to ourselves, by such authorities as Sir R. Peel's chief pupil, the heads of the League, and the Emperor of the French, there is nothing to be done but submit with a good grace, and spare ourselves the pain of present remonstrance. Yet, henceforth one question assumes a very grave import. Here the constituency of the country is increasing, direct taxation is also increasing, but its payers are comparatively few, and likely to be fewer still. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not feel pity for the men who are now paying £40 out of their £1,000 a year, but for the men paying £3 out of their £100 a year. The latter are promised consideration. But let us clearly understand the state we are coming to. Let us picture to ourselves and realise the millennium in which the few pay taxes and the many govern. We are not quite so strong as to the democratic tendency of such an arrangement as some people are. On the contrary, it is quite possible the result may be found inimical to really popular Government. They who pay the money will be very apt to unite in a species of conspiracy against the untaxed for the use and misuse of the money of which they are the contributors. All history shows that any class happening to have personal, or territorial, or industrial power, can seize and retain the management of public affairs, if they choose to act in concord. There certainly seem the elements of such a class in the payers of the Income-tax, should that continue the chief and most productive of our taxes. It is a point on which the House of Commons ought to be better informed. What we want to know is the probable relation of the two classes—the class that governs England by means of the Parliamentary electors, and the very much smaller class that pays duty on income. There must eventually be a collision between the two parties, and we wish to know more of them in time.

The *Morning Herald* on Mr. Whiteside's able Speech on the Reform Bill—

Whatever doubt might be entertained before, there can now be little question as to the unconstitutional nature of Lord John's Reform measure. This point was brought out with telling effect by Mr. Whiteside, who may, indeed, be said to have exhausted this part of the subject. In a speech more forcible even than usual, the member for Dublin University satisfactorily disposed of two or three matters which required solution ere the full effects and tendency of this reckless proposal could be even conjectured. First of all Mr. Whiteside showed that Lord John Russell's bill did not originate in any expressed desire for it by the people of this country, but, on the contrary, was the result of an engagement entered into by its author when he sat on the Opposition benches, and that it was proposed in its present shape to retain the confidence of the House of Commons. This, of course, is as much as to say the bill is specially cut and dried to lengthen the term of office to our present Coalition Ministry, which, no doubt, is its immediate object. But we venture to think very few will take umbrage at Mr. Whiteside's ruling that it is the duty of enlightened statesmen not to pander to the prejudice of a majority, but to consult their own reason and introduce measures conducive to the permanent welfare of the country. After this Mr. Whiteside proceeded to show how unsatisfactory the present bill is to all parties. Mr. Lawson, a nephew and "chip of the old block," Sir James Graham, announced that there would soon be a supplementary bill to extinguish all the small towns in the country. Mr. Bright expressed his opinions thus:—"The transference of seats is the pith and marrow of reform. This bill does not settle, but rather unsettles, the question of the distribution of seats." And he added, "It is impossible for this question to remain permanently where you are about to place it by this bill." Even Mr. Massey, who informs us that he never pretended to be "an advanced Reformer," complains that by this bill he is "placed under the necessity of becoming an agitator for further reform" in the distribution of seats. "Therefore," to use Mr. Whiteside's words, "we are fairly warned that one Reform Bill is only valuable because it leads to another." The next point in his speech was directed to prove how unconstitutional was the doctrine of the popular sovereignty in England. The constitution of this country never recognised the sovereignty of the majority. "The argument that the masses are to be admitted because they are the masses, is against our history, our law, and our constitution." This was proved in the case of the ancient freeholders, and those with the 40s. franchise in counties, and in that of the borough voters also, all of which franchises afforded a security that those who voted should have independence, industry, and intelligence. In short, "the constitution sought for men who had the political capacity to exercise the franchise and the functions (of jurymen, &c.) connected with it; it did not matter how few or how many they were. If they were few, the few were entrusted with the franchise for the purpose of protecting the many—it might be against their own ignorance, their own prejudices, or their own poverty." When, therefore, Mr. Bright and the other demagogues call upon us to admit the working classes, we wish to ask whether it is as working classes, or because they have the capacity for exercising the privilege? For the constitution of England never admitted the former theory, but has ever upheld the latter. If, therefore, the working classes possess the political capacity, let them be admitted; if not it is an unconstitutional act to confer on them this privilege simply because they are the working classes. The question then arises, whether that body has political capacity to be entrusted with the Government of this country. On this point, Mr. Whiteside referred to a portion of Mr. Bright's speech touching the "wonderful assortment of goods" in the Messrs. Watts' warehouse, Manchester, which, of course, suggested to Mr. Bright the question of extending the franchise to those employed in manufactures But what sort of an argument is that? asks Mr. Whiteside, and with some sarcasm. "We are not now in search of a good weaver, a good stonemason, or a good carpenter what we are in search of is a man who has the political capacity to do a political act."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

"Madame, the Savoyards are an affectionate people; they love their Princes," said the Savoyards deputation to the Empress Eugenie. An unfortunate allusion; for, if their promised love to the Empress is like their love for their Princes of the House of Savoy, her Majesty will not retain much of their affection. At all events, it is some comfort to find that the affair is over; Savoy and Nice are now virtually French departments; Louis Napoleon has gained little and lost much. It is the first great mistake he has made.

The statements made in all the newspapers this week that there is to be a re-organisation of the Indian army, have (I have reason to know) taken the Government as much as any one else by surprise. The statement that the naive Indian army is to be virtually abolished, retaining only some 40,000 to serve as auxiliaries to an European force of 80,000, is, I conceive, much too "strong" an assertion. It may be that some such grand scheme may come before the Calcutta Council; but the authorities here doubt whether Mr. J. Wilson would venture on any such starling proposition without previous consultation with the Indian Council at home. That the local European army in India will be abolished is, I believe, a fact; all white troops serving in India will in future be part of the Queen's army. As to the possibility of maintaining our rule in India with an army of 80,000 or 100,000 Europeans, opinions much differ amongst many authorities. The spread of the railway and electric telegraph, the establishment of hill stations, where, without leaving India, the soldier can find a new climate, the nearness to England ensured by the new telegraph enabling troops to arrive in Calcutta five or six weeks after they are called for—all point to the possibility of holding India with a smaller force than before. Our policy also is changed in many respects. Formerly the company had grasped greedily at every square mile of new territory, and disinherited native princes on the plea that they were not direct heirs; we now begin to recognise that our best security is in the interest of these Princes, and we have, while claiming paramount rights, made large concessions of land and rank to them, and to the feudal lords scattered over the land.

I hear it mentioned that Mr. Mellish will, perhaps, be the new judge. He is not very well known to the public, but in legal circles he has a reputation very high for one who is comparatively a young man. A vacant commissionership in the Audit office is not to be filled up. This I attribute to the influence of Gladstone, who, I am told, contemplates a very searching inquiry into all our Government offices, in all of which, no doubt, he could find many expenses which could be lopped off to the increase of the efficiency of the service.

Mrs. Jameson, who has just died, was a most energetic and self-sacrificing literary workwoman. She supported her mother and two sisters, and worked hard all her life to keep them in ease. She had a pension of £100 a year, and another annuity of £100 presented to her by her friends in a very generous way. Mrs. Procter, wife of Procter the poet ("Barry Cornwall"), went about amongst her own friends—people who knew Mrs. Jameson and appreciated her—and collected enough of money to purchase an annuity of £100. This she presented to Mrs. Jameson on her birthday, not even giving her the names of the donors. A pleasant surprise, prettily lightening up the prose of our daily life.

The new number of the *Cornhill Magazine* is to contain a story-sketch written by Charlotte Bronte, author of "Jane Eyre." The publishers of the *Cornhill Magazine* were, you will remember, also Miss Bronte's publishers, and Thackeray was always one of poor Charlotte Bronte's literary idols.

There is a meeting (always quite private) of the Civil Engineers' Institute every Tuesday, and a great deal of quiet lecturing and useful talk goes forward. Sir William Armstrong last week explained his gun, and showed a little model of it, offering to submit it to a test comparison with the newly-invented Whitworth. Mr. Whitworth was at the meeting last Tuesday, and explained his gun—showing how important the long-range was as indicating a low trajectory (the most desirable thing in firing), asserting that his gun was as fitted for shell as for shot, was more fitted for shell than Sir William Armstrong's, and expressing his readiness to submit his gun to any fair trial. Both guns are to be tried, I believe, at Shoeburyness in the course of a few weeks.

The Savoyards alluded to above, who presented a petition to Louis Napoleon this week, are rather bold far-seeing prophets. Addressing the Prince Imperial, they expressed a belief that their children would be as faithful to him as they were to his father. If some person would disinter all the addresses of loyalty and devotion from the old *Moniteur* presented to the first Napoleon, on the occasion of the birth of the King of Rome, and then remember that the young Prince, so hailed with unbounded enthusiasm, was suffered to die in exile, (Colonel of an Austrian regiment), even though the revolution of 1830 offered an opportunity of recalling him—we might be enabled to estimate aright the value of French compliments.

A new uniform for the French Infantry of the Line was exhibited at the Tuileries on Wednesday last. The tunic is blue, with yellow facings, the trousers madder-coloured (what the French call *garance*), the cap prepared leather, softened and yielding to the touch, but elastic enough to recover shape after being struck or crushed.

The new story, by the author of Adam Bede, is to appear on the 4th April. It is called "The Mill on the Floss." Miss Evans (the clever and fortunate authoress) received the other day from America an offer of £1,200 for a short story in twelve chapters! The Blackwoods, her publishers, have presented her with a copyright of Adam Bede (which she had sold to them at first). A princely act; but also an act indicating what enormous profit they must have already made out of it.

It will gratify some of your readers (as putting an end to an unsatisfactory relation) that Mr. Gladstone has, this week, retired from the Carlton Club.

Fashionable Intelligence.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister, had an audience of her Majesty. His Excellency was introduced by Lord John Russell, the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen.

Lord Cremorne and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Her Majesty rode on horseback in the forenoon in the Riding-house of Buckingham Palace.

A deputation, consisting of Lord Ashburton, the Rev. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Joseph Durham, had an interview with his Royal Highness the Prince Consort on the subject of the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, rode on horseback yesterday morning, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre with their presence in the evening. In attendance were the Marchioness of Ely, Lord Cremorne, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Horatia Stopford as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Earl Granville left London yesterday for the Continent.

Despatches were sent yesterday from the Colonial-office to the Governors of the North American Provinces, Bermuda, and the settlements on the West Coast of Africa.

Her Majesty held a Drawing Room on Saturday. It was numerously attended.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's return to Dublin Castle is expected to take place either to-morrow (Tuesday), or the following day.

Colonel, Mrs., and the Misses Knox Gore, Capt. K. Gore, and suite, have left the Shelbourne Hotel, for Belleek Manor.

Arrivals at Morrisson's Hotel:—The Rev. Mr and Mrs. William Penefather and family, Colonel and Mrs. Griffith, Colonel Stewart, C.B.; Hon. Colonel De Moleyns, Colonel Mayow, Captain Grant, Captain Singleton, and Capt. Quinn; St. Leger, T. M. Persse, O'Shea, Naper, and Eagan, Esqrs. Departures—The Marquis of Drogheda and suite, the Count and Countess de Jarnac and suite; Rev. Mr. and Miss Fowler, Hon. Colonel Carew, Colonel Archer Butler, Colonel Tottenham, Colonel Prettyman, Major Taaffe, Captain King Harman, Captain Forde, Captain Coleman, and Captain Hunter; Waters, Harrison, and Fitzpatrick Esqrs.

The Army.

According to the latest accounts from India, Lord Clyde has yielded to the pressure of the Governor-General's wishes, and has consented to remain in India for another year. The result will be a general though partial change in the Indian commands. As Sir Hugh Rose retains the Bombay command, Sir William Mansfield intends, it is understood, to proceed to Bombay, and to remain there until the Presidency shall be transferred to him on Lord Clyde's departure for England.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

RUMOURED DEFICIT IN THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—It is currently rumoured in military circles that a deficit of somewhere about £850,000 will be found in the amount required for the Army Estimates of this year, in consequence of a mistake made by the clerk whose duty it was to totalise the sums to be asked for by the War Minister in committee. It is further said that in consequence of this awkward arithmetical blunder, the intended increase of companies to 100 men each must be postponed for the present.—*United Service Gazette.*

The next Competitive Examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Indian Military Academy at Addiscombe, is to commence on Wednesday, 16th May, when sixty appointments will be competed for. The examination will take place at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of £100 to each cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, after a residence of three

terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

The Recruiting Commission, which has sat at George's-street, Westminster, for nearly a year, by adjournments, will probably conclude its proceedings within a short period, and present its report soon after Easter.

The 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles is to proceed immediately to China. The battalion is now in India.

The Navy.

The East India troopship William Prowse, Captain Williams, for the safety of which so much anxiety has been felt, arrived at Gravesend from Madras on Thursday, having been 134 days on the passage home, the vessel experiencing a great deal of rough weather when near the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards a series of calms. She has brought home 215 sick and disabled troops.

Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., of the flagship Impregnable, 104, at Plymouth, is, it is said, to be flag captain to Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., in the Mediterranean. Capt. Stewart will be succeeded at Plymouth by Capt. Lord Frederick H. Kerr, of the Marlborough, 131.

The screw steamship Centurion, 80, Capt. George E. Patey is expected at Plymouth.

The launch of the Frederick William, 86, took place on Saturday at noon at Portsmouth. The Countess of Bernstorff, the wife of his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, performed the ceremony of christening the vessel. The Frederick William has been on the stocks some years, having been designed by the late Sir W. Symonds as a sailing three-decker, on the same lines as the Queen. She has lately had her upper deck removed and her stern taken down and rebuilt to adopt it to the screw propeller. The following are her principal dimensions, armament, and power of engines:—Length extreme, 251 feet; ditto between perpendiculars, 214 feet; ditto of keel for tonnage, 174 feet ½ inch breadth extreme, 60 feet; ditto for tonnage, 59 feet 2 inches; ditto moulded, 58 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 24 feet 3½ inches; burden in tons, 3,240 48-94. Armament—Lower deck—80 eight-inch guns, of 65 cwt. each, 9 feet in length, main deck 32 32-pounders of 56 cwt. each, 9 feet 6 inches; upper deck 22 32-pounders of of 42 cwt. each, 8 feet in length, and two 68-pounders, 95 cwt. each; pivot guns on rear check carriage. Her engines are of 800 horse power, by Maudslay, Field, and Sons.

The Militia.

The Militia is to be disembodied as quickly as possible, but the Artillery corps will not be at present disbanded. It is in contemplation to recall all the recruiting parties of the line, and to leave the recruiting of the army entirely to the recruiting staffs, pensioners, and militia.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of Verdi's *La Traviata*, at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday evening, will long be held in pleasing memory by those who had the good fortune to be present. It was the last appearance, in Dublin, of the charming Mdlle. Piccolomini, who is about retiring from a profession which the consciousness of rare and surpassing genius induced her to espouse. Though her voice did not possess the wonderful power of many of her illustrious contemporaries, yet it was sweet and bird-like, and she could wield and modulate it as she pleased; this, combined with her witchery of manner, a keen and delicate perception of the beautiful, and her general appearance, established for her the great fame which she everywhere enjoys as a *prima donna*, but more especially in Ireland. Her appearance on Saturday evening, in the character of *Violetta*, was the signal for the audience to testify their appreciation of her genius, and reward her for the many hours of delight she had afforded them. The region of Olympus was crowded with her ardent admirers, who emulated each other in their enthusiasm. At length the opera commenced, and never was its music more beautifully rendered. In the *Libiamo*, Mdlle. Piccolomini's voice rang out with remarkable power and sweetness, and in the beautiful aria, *Ah fors' è lui che l'anima*, she never sang better, nor was her acting ever more attractive. Signor Belart appeared as *Edgardo* and his voice was sweet as usual, though occasionally it appeared to be somewhat out of tune. Signor Alighieri appeared as *Germont* and sung with great power and effect. At the conclusion of the opera, Mdlle. Piccolomini was called before the curtain, when she was presented with a small *souvenir* from the galleries, in the shape of a handsome wreath of flowers. She came to the front of the stage to take her final farewell, and here the excitement of the pit and gallery audience reached the culminating point. In sweet Italian accents she said:—"My kind, kind Irish friends, allow me to thank you in my very best English. I now return to my home in Italy, where other claims and duties call me. I will never again appear on this stage. I must tell you now how grateful I feel to the Irish—how dear to me is Ireland. I thank you all for your kindness, which has been so much greater than I deserve. I wish you all happiness. In Italy I shall never forget you. I cannot say more; but my heart is full." During the delivery of her little speech, Mdlle Piccolomini appeared to feel the sentiments she expressed. She retired from the stage amidst enthusiastic cheering. The musical farce of *La Serva Padrona* brought the entertainments to a close. Mdlle Piccolomini, in a short time, returns to Italy, where she is to be married to an Italian Count, who is at present travelling with the company.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

The performance at this Theatre commenced on Saturday evening with the Drama of "The Courier of Lyons," in which Messrs. Henry and Charles Webb appeared as *Dubosc* and *Joseph Lesurques*. The plot of the play is worked out with admirable dramatic skill, and the complicated misfortunes into which the generous *Lesurques* is thrown, owing to his wonderful resemblance to the robber and assassin *Dubosc*, for whom he is mistaken, and whose crimes are all laid to his account, are calculated to render the performance highly interesting. A very good effect is made by the introduction upon the stage of conveying a carriage and greys, the mail from Lyons. The character of *Chappard* was, unquestionably, one of the best in the play; and Mr. Vivash, in his impersonation of the part, was frequently applauded. Mr. J. Duff appeared as the *Courier*, which he sustained with much ability. A humorous farce, entitled "The Boarding School," followed, and created considerable amusement, from the drollery of Mr. Ellerton as *James*. Mrs. H. Webb represented *Caroline Blyth* with success, and Mr. Duff as an Irish *Militaire* evoked great merriment. The performances concluded with an effective drama, called "Three-fingered Jack."

KRATKY BASCHIK.

The magical performances of Professor Kratky Baschik are witnessed each evening by crowded and delighted audiences. The rapidity of his transformations, and the cleverness of his tricks are really wonderful; and, in spite of conviction, almost lead one to the conclusion that he can summon to his aid more than human power. His musical performance on the cor melodican and the mund harmonica must be heard to be fully appreciated. The professor does everything in the best style, and is truly deserving of public support.

GARRISON THEATRICALS.

A grand amateur performance, by the officers of the Garrison at present stationed in Limerick, will be given in the Theatre Royal, Limerick, on Easter Monday, the 9th of April, under the patronage of the commandant, Colonel Burton, C.B., for the benefit of the Children's Home, recently established in that city.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day says the treaty by which the King of Sardinia agrees, subject to the approval of the Chambers, to the annexation of Savoy and the district of Nice to France, was signed yesterday, the 21th inst., at Turin. This annexation will be effected without any constraint on the wishes of the population. The two Governments will concert the best measures of obtaining a manifestation of this wish. The King has transmitted the neutralised portions of Savoy, with the conditions under which he possessed them. The Emperor promised to come to an understanding on this question with the Powers who signed the Treaties of Vienna of 1815, and with Switzerland.

The Sardinian subjects who are natives of Savoy will enjoy for one year the privileges of claiming the maintenance of the Sardinian nationality. A mixed commission of French and Sardinian Commissioners will determine the future frontier of the two countries.

THE GERMAN FEDERAL DIET.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, MARCH 24TH.—A committee sitting of the Federal Diet has been held to-day, in which the question of re-establishing the Constitution of Hesse was taken into consideration. The proposal of the majority of the committee on this question was agreed to by twelve votes, the minor States voting collectively. As is usual in committee sittings of the Diet Electoral Hesse abstained from voting. Luxembourg declared she would vote neither for the proposal of the majority of the commission, nor join in the opinion of the minority of the committee. The free towns voted that the question be referred to the commission for further deliberation. Prussia, and another vote, declared in favour of the opinion expressed by the minority of the commission. Prussia, besides, expressly declined to be bound by this resolution of the Federal Diet. On the proposal of Austria acting as President of the Federal Diet, it was declared that all Federal governors are obliged to recognise the resolutions of the Federal Diet.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 25.—The note of the 13th instant, addressed by M. Thouvenel to the Powers which guarantee the treaties of Vienna, does not request a positive adhesion, either by protocol or by supplementary treaty, to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. M. Thouvenel confines himself to notifying and explaining the act of cession freely consented to by the King of Sardinia, Austria having already declared, in reference to the States of Central Italy, that she does not intend to employ the force of arms against that which she cannot prevent, and acts in conformity with this principle in continuing to observe a purely passive attitude. The Austrian answer which is about to be sent to Paris will therefore be neither a protest nor an approval of the annexation. It records a fact, the principle of which remains reserved.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

TURIN, MARCH 24.—M. Benedette has arrived here from Paris on a special mission, and has been received by Count Cavour. The *Opinione* believes that M. Benedette's mission refers to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and adds the Sardinian troops could be temporarily withdrawn from Savoy, on condition that during the voting the French troops should not enter Savoy or Nice, thus removing the fears of any vote of these provinces being submitted to the Sardinian Parliament.

BERLIN, SATURDAY.—A special despatch of M. Thouvenel, addressed to the French Ambassador at the German Courts, endeavours, by the peaceful assurances it contains, to calm the apprehensions caused by the annexation of Savoy.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MARCH 24.—Prussia has not yet replied to the note of M. Thouvenel on the annexation of Savoy; any statement as to the contents of Prussia's answer is, therefore, premature.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 24.—The negociations for peace having failed, military operations were resumed on the 23rd instant. The enemy awaited the Spanish in a position the access to which was very difficult. A battle took place in which the Spanish gained a complete victory. The Moors took to flight precipitately, burning up their encampment, in order to prevent its capture by the Spanish. Apparently no more obstacles of importance oppose the march on Tangiers.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

MARCH 24.—The Valetta, with these mails, has arrived at Marseilles at 6 A.M. This day's mails leave for London at 10 o'clock.

SIGNOR FARINI.

TURIN, MARCH 25TH.—Signor Farini has been conditionally appointed Governor Minister of the Interior.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN LOMBARDY.

MILAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 24TH.—A message received yesterday from Paris suspended the return of the French troops from Lombardy.

THE NEAPOLITAN ARMY AT ROME.

ZURICH, MARCH 25TH.—A message received from Milan asserts that the Neapolitan army has entered the States of the Church. Great agitation prevailed. The report that the French are to occupy the barracks of St. Julia has been contradicted.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty held a drawing-room on Saturday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Royal mail steamship Niagara arrived here from Liverpool at 8 p.m. to receive on board mails and latest telegrams, the latter to be forwarded to their various destinations on her arrival at Halifax, for which port she steamed out at 9 p.m.

The Royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, from New York on the 14th, passed Cork Lighthouse at 7-30 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Carignan is about to proceed to Florence with the rank of Lieutenant of the King.

It is said Baron Ricasoli will be provisionally appointed Governor of Tuscany.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 24.—Sugar market quiet; coffee firm; tea quiet; common congou, nominally 1s 5d; rice firm, business doing to-day at stiff rates; saltpetre firm; slow inquiry; tallow quiet for March, at 57s 6d, steady: April alone, 57s; April to June, 53s; buyers from October to December, 53s.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Feakle, March 24th, 1860.

SIR,—Feeling confident that the Church Education Society are right in not departing from their long-cherished fundamental principle of the use of the Bible in their schools, as recorded frequently of late in the IRISH TIMES, and seeing from the many oppositions they meet with in carrying on their charitable and holy work, I am of opinion that there is now, more than ever, a necessity to assist and encourage them in the perseverance of their grand object—that is, education founded on the Scriptures, the necessity of which I have daily experience, for the people are hardened against them in maturer years, when they are kept from them in their youth. I am so experimentally associated with the people as to know it, perhaps more so than even the society itself; so, under all the circumstances, I offer myself a subscriber to the society at a penny a week, from the 1st instant, and if this plan were adopted, and generally acted upon, who can tell what willing friends it might enlist in the cause? My subscription is small, but I give the same to the Church Missionary Society. I am a joint subscriber to your paper, the IRISH TIMES, with the Rev. Mr. Kinahan, and as these education questions have so frequently appeared in the paper, not knowing any of the Church Education Society, I feel I cannot entrust this matter into better hands than yours for them, and I will forward to you my year's subscription with our next subscription for the paper. I am glad to find, by the paper of the 14th, that the good resolution has already commenced, by the subscription of £1 annually, under the signature of "A Tradesman." Hoping it will advance—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS TATE, Clerk of the Church.

REV. MR. VERSCHOYLE'S PAMPHLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

March 24th, 1860.

SIR,—May I ask you to state in your next publication, that there is a mistake in the note, page eleven, of my pamphlet. £5, instead of £10, is set down as the amount of certain salary in 500 of the Society's schools. I quoted from memory, but have since ascertained, by reference to documents in the office, that I was in error.

I shall endeavour to rectify it by every available means.—Your obedient servant,

H. VERSCHOYLE.

ELECTION OF POOR LAW GUARDIANS—NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg leave, through the medium of your columns to direct the attention of the public and the ratepayers to the arbitrary and uncourteous conduct of Captain Robinson, the returning-officer of the North Dublin Union. The voting papers for the North Dock Ward were left at my counting house here, by the police, on Monday or Tuesday, and I signed and initialled the paper for the candidates I wished to support; but, being aware of the efforts systematically put in operation to tamper with servants and destroy, carry off, or vitiate the voting papers of Conservatives, I retained my voting paper and proceeded with it in person to the board-room of the union on yesterday, which was the day appointed for the collection of the papers. Considering it the proper and safer course to bring and tender the voting paper to the returning-officer in person, Captain Robinson peremptorily refused to record my votes, and thus practically disfranchised me. On my pressing my claim to have the paper received and my votes recorded, he ordered me, in the most dictatorial manner, "to leave the room." I remonstrated with Captain Robinson, who is the paid officer of the public, and from whom the ratepayers and the public are entitled to receive every courtesy and facility for exercising their franchise; but he, in the rudest tone told me to leave the board-room forthwith, and actually rang the bell for the porters to enforce his mandate.

May I ask, are the ratepayers not only to be disfranchised by the arbitrary rule adopted for the first time since the foundation of the union, but, contrary to the rules acted on by his predecessors, are they also to be treated with insult and discourtesy by officials when seeking to exercise an important civil right?—I am sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES V. MACKEY.

9, Beresford place, 23rd March, 1860.

THE KINGSTOWN BOATMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

March 22.

SIR,—A great boon would be conferred on those persons who visit Kingstown during the Summer months, and the public at large, if a list of the rates at which boats may be hired was erected in some conspicuous place. At present one is entirely at the mercy of the boatmen, and there is no scale of charges fixed by those in authority to which an appeal could be made in the event of a dispute arising. Hoping to see ere long this omission supplied—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

VISITOR.

OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE DOCK BRIDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of your numerous readers, and the public generally, to the new bridges at the Custom House and St. George's Dock, respectively. These bridges have been in course of construction for some months past, and now, although they are finished, or very nearly so, they are not open for car traffic, and why is this? It is because the approaches to the bridges are not yet paved, although they might have been so long since. It is quite clear that many of the Corporation do not pass over these bridges, and that very few of them are what that body ought to be composed of—viz., mercantile men, and direct importers of goods—for if they were, they would soon make noise at their meetings, and use every exertion to have the bridges open for traffic at the earliest possible moment; but this does not matter much, as it is the poor man only who suffers.

Another thing to which I wish to direct attention is the great length of time occupied in the opening and closing of the bridges. The swivel bridge takes something like five minutes to open, and the same to close. This, with five minutes occupied in warping a vessel out, is a quarter of an hour entirely lost to the persons who may be so unfortunate as to come up as the bridge is opening. But the bridge on the railway principle is far more sluggish in its movements, for I believe it takes eight minutes to open, and the same to close. This, with about ten minutes occupied in getting a vessel out, makes 25 minutes lost to the traveller. Now, the question arises, How is this to be avoided? I would say, get a small engine up to open and shut the bridges; or, if this be too expensive, let us have two double gangways—one for each bridge—similar to the single ones used by the Steam-packet Companies, and, while the bridge is opening, let one of these be thrown across the entrance to enable the pedestrians to pass, and in the same way when the bridge is shutting. This plan would, I think, save a great deal of time, and would be of much benefit to the public generally.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

P.S.—I enclose my name and address.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me to express my cordial concurrence in the communication of "A Westmeath Farmer," in your impression of the 20th. He has mooted a question of very great interest and importance, not only to the citizens of Dublin, but to the Irish agricultural body at large—I mean the expediency of abolishing the Smithfield monopoly. The abuses of the existing system are matters of notoriety, and except by a few interested parties, are admitted and indignantly condemned by all who are at all conversant with it. In fact, in the transaction of business there, the owner of stock is virtually ignored, and its transfer is effected in a manner which, to say the least, is eminently unsatisfactory to him both in its mode and its results. Great dealers for obvious reasons, may get off pretty well, but those who proceed on a small scale invariably go to the wall, and, if they endeavour to run counter to the system, are soon taught that individuals must succumb, and if they go to Smithfield at all, they must acquiesce in the ordinary arrangements. Should your public-spirited paper be the means of extinguishing, or mitigating to any extent, the evils of Smithfield, as at present managed, you will have established another strong claim to the gratitude and confidence of the Irish public.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A WESTERN FARMER.

CASTLE MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

23rd March, 1860.

SIR,—I saw in your paper, of the 20th instant, a letter on the "Proposed Metropolitan Market." Notwithstanding all the good ideas which have already appeared in the columns of your widely-circulated journal, I firmly believe the various remarks in the said letter to be those of a person possessing a good deal of knowledge on the subject. Under such impression, I will not, consequently, suggest any new proposal, but I will acquaint you with the following piece of information:—That the principal owner of Castle Market (the South city market) will be found ready to enter into any reasonable offer coming from any party desirous of carrying out the plan of having two markets built in Dublin, as proposed by the writer of the letter of the 20th instant.—I remain, sir, your obedient,

G. W. B.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS FOR AMERICA VIA CORK.—The arrangement made in November last for the British contract packets conveying the mails between this country and North America, to call at Queenstown (Cork), on every alternate voyage, for the purpose of embarking and landing mails, will be extended at the end of this month to the other voyages performed by those packets—that is, to the voyages of the packets between Liverpool and New York. The packet appointed to leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday, the 31st March next, will call at Queenstown, and thenceforward the whole of the British and North American Contract Packets, whether on the line between Liverpool and Boston via Halifax or on the line between Liverpool and New York, leaving Liverpool every Saturday, will touch at Queenstown on each voyage outward and homeward. The regulations which have hitherto been in force for the transmission via Queenstown of correspondence by the British packets on the line between Liverpool and Boston will be equally applicable in future to the correspondence conveyed by the British packets on the line between Liverpool and New York. By command of the Postmaster General, Rowland Hill, Secretary.—General Post Office, March 23.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

On the 2nd of April the following alterations will be made in Ireland. Money Order Offices will be opened at—Ballybrittas, Queen's County; Leap, Cork; Lorrha, Tipperary. The office now known as "Castletown Delvin" will henceforth be designated "Delvin."

PARENTAL AUTHORITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—In these days, when so much is said about parental authority in the matter of education, might it not be well to consider for a moment what it really is, and how far it really extends?

Can it be maintained that it over-rides the law of God, so that if God bids one thing and the parent another, the parent is to be heeded and not God? I suppose not, as this would seem to be in direct contradiction to the Scriptural declaration, "we ought to obey God rather than man." (Acts v. 29.)

Or, can it be asserted that it stands on an equality with God's law, so that if Divine and parental injunctions disagree or clash together, we are at liberty to choose which we will follow? I scarcely think it can, unless we be heedless of the apostolic teaching, "whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." (Acts iv. 19.)

But if parental authority be neither superior to, nor equal with, the revealed will of God, must it not be subordinate to it? There would seem to be no other alternative.

Well, then, this much being premised let us put a case. God says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." (Prov. xxii. 6.) Now, bearing in mind the sad truth that by nature "there is none righteous, no, not one; there is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God—they are all gone out of the way"—(Rom. iii. 10-12)—can I possibly, in any degree, train up a child in the way he should go unless I at least require him to read God's Holy Word, that he may thereby become acquainted with the way of light and the way of life? I trow not.

Here, however, a parent may intervene, and say, I disapprove of my child's reading the Bible, and I, therefore, forbid his doing so. Whom, then, am I to obey—God or man? Why, if man's authority has already been proved inferior to God's, the only conclusion I can come to is, that I must obey God.

But what if the parent should exclaim against my refusing to educate his child without the use of the Scriptures, by observing, "Oh! that is nothing more nor less than downright coercion?" My only reply can be, "Pardon me, my friend; to your own master you stand or fall, and therefore withdraw your child from my teaching altogether, if you see good to do so, as far as I am concerned, but think not to coerce me to give your child a merely secular (perhaps I might even say a Godless) education, without the use of God's Holy Word. I can be no party to such a procedure, for, if I were, though I might be rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, should I really, at the same time, be rendering unto God the things that are God's?"—Yours, &c.,

R. F. L.

We are credibly informed that Acheson Lyle, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery, has been appointed Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the county and city of Londonderry. The gentry and magistrates of this important county must, indeed, be held in small repute by the Government when a public official of insignificant property is thus placed in a position for which, judging from his antecedents, he is altogether unfitted. A rumour prevails that the appointment just conferred on Mr. Lyle is the prelude to the resignation of his office upon a large retiring allowance, and that the situation to be thus vacated, which is worth over £2,500 a year, is to be presented to Mr. Francis W. Brady. Although the Whigs are proverbial in this country for jobbing of the worst kind, we cannot believe that such an attempt would be seriously contemplated by even the most unscrupulous of that party.

INVENTORS' QUARRELS.—M. Disderi, the photographer, was on Wednesday cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, to answer the charge of what the law calls abuse of confidence and swindling. A man named Ruggieri alleged that he had invented a new process of photography, by which objects were represented not apparently, but really in relief, and M. Disderi, to whom he had offered it for sale, had improperly appropriated the discovery to his own use. But M. Disderi proved that the pretended invention was nothing more than an imitation of designs made by the Chinese on rice-paper, and was of no value whatever; also, that he had not made the slightest use of it. Moreover, certain specimens of the process which Ruggieri himself presented to the Tribunal were not only ill-executed, but were not in relief at all. The Tribunal dismissed the complaint as totally unfounded, and condemned Ruggieri to the costs.

NEW CALEDONIA.—By accounts from New Caledonia it appears that colonisation is proceeding very favourably in that island. The most important of the colonists is a Frenchman, named Joubert, who has invested a sum of not less than 300,000f. in his speculation, and employs fifty Europeans, besides forty Polynesians, and has sent a vessel to fetch 100 coolies from China, for the cultivation of the sugar-cane. The Governor states that plenty of wild canes can be purchased of the natives to make 1,000 barrels of sugar a year, in the districts already effectually protected by the French flag. The total grants of land hitherto made are 213, of which 167 are in the township of Porte-de-France, and forty-seven in the rural districts.

GALWAY QUARTER SESSIONS.—The general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of the town of Galway will be held at the town court-house, Galway, on Friday, the 13th day of April next. The court will be open at nine o'clock a.m., and the grand jury sworn at eleven o'clock, for criminal business. All civil bills, ejectments, &c., are to be entered with the Clerk of the Peace, before five o'clock p.m., on the day preceding the first day of sessions.—*Galway Press.*

CASE OF SELF-DESTRUCTION IN GALWAY.—A poor woman, named Nancy Commins, committed suicide on Friday morning, by hanging herself from a beam in her own house. It appears the unfortunate woman was for some time labouring under mental derangement, and made several attempts at self-destruction.—*Galway Press.*

BALLAGHADERREEN RACES.—These races are postponed until Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th of April, when capital sport may be expected, from the arrangements already entered into.—*Sligo Champion.*

THE WEATHER IN LIMERICK.—The last few days of this week have verified the old saying that "March has many weathers;" for we have had storm, rain, sleet, snow, and frost, with an excessively chill atmosphere. All farming outdoor operations have been suspended, and consequently numbers of labourers have been thrown out of employment.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FEAST.—The Sunday school children of Limerick, along with their teachers, will be entertained at tea in the Orphan Hall, on Wednesday next, on the kind invitation of Thomas Revington, Esq., and we understand they will be addressed in the course of the evening by the Venerable John Gregg, Archdeacon of Kildare.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A sharp contest is expected for the representation of Exeter. The *Western Morning News* has every reason to believe that, in addition to Mr. Alfred Seymour, who has issued an address. Mr. Ellis (also a Liberal) will shortly present himself. There are rumours of one or two gentlemen coming forward in the Conservative interest.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY, WHICH NOW STAND IN THE ORDER BOOK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Ways and Means—report.

Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill—second reading.

Ways and Means—committee.

Customs Acts—committee.

Customs Bill—committee.

Paper Duty Repeal Bill—committee.

Supply—committee.

Consolidated Fund (£850,000) Bill—third reading.

Representation of the People Bill—adjourned debate on second reading (19th March).

Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill—second reading.

Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill—second reading.

Mr. Maguire—To ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce any measure in the present session with a view of putting an end to, or at least of materially mitigating, the hardships now entailed on Irish-born Poor by their removal to Ireland by the parochial authorities of England Wales, and Scotland.

Mr. Griffith—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the returns of the number of voters in cities and boroughs at from £6 to £10 are not obtained from the parochial rate books through the instrumentality of the Poor Law Board, and are therefore founded on statistics of rating; and not of rental; and, if so, whether such returns, so based on rating, can afford any correct estimate of the number of voters that a rental franchise of £6 would add to the constituency.

Captain Jervis—To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty upon what principle officers in the Royal Navy, tried by a court-martial, are unable to obtain a copy of the depositions of that court until a year has elapsed from the date of the court-martial.

Sir Stafford Northcote—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it is the intention of the Government to propose any vote in the present year for raising by loan, or otherwise, any sum for fortifications beyond the sums proposed in the army estimates now on the table.

Mr. Kinglake—Savoy and Nice—To submit a motion respecting the proposed annexation to France of Savoy and Nice.

General Peel—Army, &c.—Address for returns of British Regimental Establishments for 1860-61, of all ranks; of Effectives, 1st day of April 1860, of all ranks; of Indian Establishment for 1860–61; of Effectives, 1st day of April, 1860; of total number of Embodied Militia, 1st April, 1860, of all ranks; and of any transfers that may have been made, or of which notice has been given, from Indian Establishment to British, not shown in estimates.

Mr. Bathurst—Militia—Address for return showing the number of persons who have received Queen's commissions as Quartermasters of the Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, specifying their rates of retired full pay, half pay, or other pension for previous line or other service, and for what length of service; together with their rates of disembodied pay.

Colonel Vandeleur—Poor Rate Assessment (Ireland)—Return of the number of persons assessed to the poor rates in respect of property of the rateable value of £10 and upwards in each union, or portion of a union in each county in Ireland, specifying the number of such ratepayers in each electoral division, not being within the limits of any city or Parliamentary borough, with separate totals for each county, and bracketing the electoral divisions according to baronies.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer—To move the following resolution:—"That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, there shall be charged, levied, and paid unto and for the use of her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, for and upon the several licences hereinafter mentioned, the respective rates and duties following; that is to say:—For every licence to keep a refreshment-house. If the house and premises in respect of which such license shall be granted shall be under the rent and value of £20 a year, 10s. 6d.; and if the same shall be of the rent or value of £20 a year or upwards £1 1s.; and for every licence to be granted as hereinafter mentioned to any licensed keeper of a refreshment-house to sell therein by retail foreign wine to be consumed in such house or on the premises belonging thereto, if such house and premises shall be under the rent and value of £50 a year, £3 3s.; and if the same shall be of the rent or value of £50 a year or upwards, £5 5s.; and for every licence to be taken out by any person for the selling by retail in any shop of foreign wine not to be consumed in the house or shop, or on the premises where sold, £3 3s."

Mr. Horsfall—On Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer moving the repeal of the clause in Act of Parliament which exempts the deed of building societies from stamp duties, to move that the exemption be retained and continued.

Mr. Robertson—When the changes and alterations in the newspaper postage stamps are propose to move, that the postage stamps on newspapeos not exceeding two ounces in weight, and not exceeding one penny in price, shall be one halfpenny.

Mr. Ker Seymer—Insert the following resolution after resolution 15:—That it shall be lawful for spirit merchants on payment of an additional licence fee of two guineas, to sell spirits in bottles containing not less than one-sixth of a gallon, such spirits not to be consumed on the premises.

Mr. Monckton Milnes—To move that all duties on books, other than those protected by the Law of Copyright, shall henceforth cease and determine.

Mr. Puller—To move, as an amendment on resolution 21:—"That, inasmuch as the export of rags and other materials used in the manufacture of paper is in most of the countries of Western Europe either prohibited altogether or restrained by heavy duties, it is expedient for the present to retain a duty of one penny per lb. on paper, millboards, and pasteboard imported into the United Kingdom, together with such restrictions on the import of books as may be necessary to prevent the evasion of such duty.

Mr. Blackburn—Resolution 21, leave out "16th day of August, 1860," and insert "1st day of April, 1861."

Sir Joseph Paxton—In addition to Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion to grant licence for the sale of wine in eatinghouses, to add "that the said licence shall include the power of selling beer in bottles."

Mr. Bovill—On going into Committee on Paper Duty Repeal Bill, to move that in the opinion of this House, it is just and expedient that a drawback should be allowed to printers and publishers of the duty paid upon their stock of paper purchased and printed after the passing of the bill, and remaining in sheets unbound at the time the duty is to cease—viz. on the 15th day of August next, subject to such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may make in that behalf.

Mr. Hennessy—On second reading of Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill—that it appears to this house that the scheme contemplated by her Majesty' Government does not adequately provide for the representation of the agricultural classes in Ireland.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. Papillon—To ask the Secretary of State for War, how it happened that the 14th Light Dragoons were sent home by long sea instead of overland, as intended. What were the circumstances under which the Himalaya was detained at Alexandria with the two Armstrong batteries of Royal Artillery barracked on board. Whether the Himalaya, having been further detained owing to the expected arrival of the 14th Light Dragoons will now return empty. And what is the probable amount of expense to which the country will have been put owing to these arrangements.

Mr. Pigott—Poor Law (Medical Relief)—Bill on the subject of Poor-Law Medical Relief, with a view to improve the position of the medical officers, and to secure more efficient relief to the poorer classes.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Church Rates Abolition Bill (Sir John Trelawney)—committee.

Masters and Operatives Bill—second reading.

Mr. Packe—To move that this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said committee.

Mr. Newdegate—To move that this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee, to consider the propriety of establishing in lieu of church rates, thenceforth to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments, in respect of the occupation of which church rates have been paid within the last seven years, such charge to be levied with the county rate at an uniform rate of poundage, the occupier being in all cases entitled to deduct from his rent the amount of the charge levied on his occupation.

Mr. Cross—Page 1, clause 1, line 11, leave out "in any parish in England or Wales," and insert "respectively in the following cases in any parish in England or Wales (that is to say):—First, No church rate shall be made or levied in any parish in which no church rate has been made or levied during the seven years next previous to the passing of this act, unless three-fourths of the sittings in the parish church of such parish are free. Second, No church rate shall be made or levied in any parish unless one-half of the sittings in the parish church of such parish are free. Third, No church rate shall be levied in any one year upon any person who shall, on or before the 7th day of January in such year, have delivered or sent by post to the churchwardens a declaration under his hand that he *bona fide* objects to the payment of church rates; provided always, that no person so exempted shall be entitled, during such year, to vote or act in vestry in the parish in reference to the making, levying, or application of any church rate, or the application of any money applicable to the like purposes. Fourth, no church rate shall be made for other than the following purposes (that is to say)—1, repairing and maintaining the fabric of the parish church; 2, repairing, fencing, and maintaining the churchyard or burial ground of the parish church; 3, providing sacramental bread and wine; 4, warming, lighting, and cleaning the parish church; to move the following clauses:—(A.) Every sitting in every parish church shall be deemed to be, and shall be, free for the use in common of all the parishioners, unless within twelve months after the passing of this act any person claiming a right to any such sitting shall establish his right thereto to the satisfaction of the ordinary. (B.) For taking and holding any land, money, or other property lawfully given or bequeathed for the purposes to which church rates are by this act applicable, the incumbent and churchwardens shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession.

(C.) It shall be lawful for the owner of any land to grant and bequeath the same to the incumbent and churchwardens of the parish church of the parish in which such land is situate, in trust for the purposes to which church rates are by this act applicable. (D.) In the construction and for the purposes of this act, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to or inconsistent with such construction, the word "parish" shall mean and include any parish or district in and for which church rates may, or if this act had not passed might have been made: the words "parish church" shall mean and include any church or chapel for which church rates may, or if this act had not passed might have been made: the word "churchwarden" shall include chapelwarden; the words "church rates" shall include chapel rates; the word "owner" shall include—1, a corporation; 2, a tenant in fee simple, in tail, or for life; 3, a married woman seized in her own right.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Colonel Sykes—East India (Army Re-organization)—Address for copies of the report of the Military Committee of the Council of India to the Council upon the re-organization of the Army of India; of the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council thereon; and, of all minutes of members of the Council upon the subject.

Mr. Lindsay—Differential Duties (France)—That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negociations with the Emperor of the French, with the view of making a treaty for the reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating duties levied upon the vessels, and their cargoes, of either of the two nations in the ports of the other; and for procuring such alterations in the Navigation Laws of France as may tend to facilitate the commercial intercourse, and strengthen the friendly relations between England and France.

Mr. Cardwell—Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland)—Bill to amend the law relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland.

Mr. Cardwell—Bank of Ireland—Bill to repeal a certain enactment for restraining the governor and company of the Bank of Ireland from lending money on mortgage.

Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland)—Bill to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie—Adjournment—That this House, if it meets for business to-morrow, when it rises from such meeting do stand adjourned till Monday next.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill—second reading.

County Prisons (Ireland) Bill—committee.

Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) Bill—second reading.

Pawnbrokers Act Amendment Bill—second reading.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. Attorney-General—Real Estates Transfer—Bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of real estates, and the title thereto.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

The report of the directors to be presented to the shareholders at the first annual general meeting of the company, held (by adjournment) on Wednesday, the 28th day of March 1860:—

The directors have to report to the shareholders the result of the operations of the company to the 31st December, 1859.

Upon the incorporation of the company, in October, 1858, the directors at once adopted measures in furtherance of the negociations already commenced for obtaining a contract from the Colonial Government of Newfoundland for a postal service between Great Britain and that colony, and also took steps to obtain an Imperial subsidy from the British Government for a postal service between Galway and the United States of America.

Your directors succeeded in obtaining a contract with the Newfoundland Government, securing to the company an annual subsidy of £13,000 for a monthly postal service between Galway and St. John's, Newfoundland, and the company commenced the service under such contract in the month of January, 1859.

The negotiations with the British Government for the Imperial subsidy occupied a lengthened period, and it was not until the month of April, 1859, that the important contract entered into between her Majesty's Government and the company was signed for a postal service between Galway and the United States, and for the delivery of telegraphic messages at St. John's, Newfoundland, the service comprising a fortnightly departure from Galway and from New York.

This service is to commence in the month of June next, and the annual subsidy to be paid to the company is £78,000, making, with the colonial subsidy, the sum of £91,000 per annum as revenue for the postal services alone.

Prior to the incorporation of your company, Mr. John Orrell Lever, M.P., one of your first directors, having satisfied himself of the geographical advantages of the ports which constitute the ocean termini of your line, placed some steamships between Galway and New York, and commenced negociations with several railway and other companies, and with the Government authorities, for the purpose of permanently establishing a line of steamships between Galway and America. To his foresight and energy is therefore due the origin of this the shortest line of communication between the Old and the New World, which it will be your privilege permanently to establish.

By the terms of the articles of association your directors were expressly empowered to purchase from Mr. Lever the steamships, stores, and privileges belonging to him and connected with this project; and under such powers your directors entered into a contract by which the company acquired the whole of such steam property, and the line, and all the privileges connected with it. Mr. Lever accepted nearly the whole of the purchase-money for his interest in the above-mentioned property in fully paid-up shares of the company, thus affording the best evidence of his confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking.

The directors have the satisfaction to state that the doubts thrown upon the contracts are now altogether removed, and that, by the exertions of your directors, nearly the whole amount of the capital has been subscribed.

Immediately after the postal contracts were signed, the directors took steps to issue the remaining portion of the shares of the company. For this purpose they placed themselves in communication with some of the leading gentlemen in Ireland, and ultimately appointed a committee in Dublin, consisting of twelve gentlemen, to whom your directors take this opportunity of expressing their obligations for the valuable services which they have rendered to the company, and their exertions in promoting its prosperity and success. The large amount of shares placed in Ireland through the exertions of this committee induced your directors to associate with themselves, at the close of last year, four resident Irish gentlemen, members of that committee, for whose cooperation they anticipate no inconsiderable advantage in the future operations of the company.

The service under the Imperial subsidy will commence in June next, and the four steamers now in course of construction are in a state of great forwardness. One is expected to be ready for sea in the month of April, a second in the month of May, and the others at such periods as will enable the directors to perform strictly their part of the contract. These steamships, when completed, will rank with the finest and fastest vessels afloat.

As an illustration of the advantages of the new line opened by this company, the directors refer with great satisfaction to the short voyages which have been already made by the ships now on the line. The first intelligence of the President's Message reached Europe, and the Queen's Speech was communicated to America, by the Galway route, in a much shorter time than they had at any previous period been transmitted between the two continents; and from arrangements likely to be entered into with various telegraphic companies, intelligence will in future be still more rapidly communicated.

These circumstances sufficiently justify your directors in believing that when the new steamships expressly built for the service are placed upon the line, results far surpassing these in rapidity will be attained.

The financial position of the company will appear by the annexed balance sheet.

In referring to the items at the credit side of the balance-sheet under the general heading of profit and loss, which may be classed as preliminary disbursements, the directors wish to remind the proprietors that they have by this expenditure obtained a line which is of European and American importance, and which, together with the contracts for the mails, is acknowledged to be of very considerable value. As evidence of this, the directors refer to the large sum offered for the line and contracts some months since by a firm of great experience as steamship proprietors.

London, 10, Cannon-street, E.C.,
21st March, 1860.

DIVISION OF FRIDAY NIGHT ON THE INCOME-TAX.—The following thirteen Irish members voted for a Tenpenny Income tax on Friday night:—Mr. John Bagwell, Mr. Richard Bellew, Lord John Browne, Viscount Castlerosse, the Attorney-General, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Colonel French, Mr. John Francis Maguire, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, Lord Proby, Mr. Laurence Waldron, and Colonel White. With a rare exception they are all members of the present Government, or have so little personal independence as never to be found outside of the Government lobby.

Thirty Irish members preferred the mitigated evil of Ninepence:—Hon Colonel Bernard, Mr. Bond, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Maxwell Claos, Hon. Henry Coie, Mr. S. Damer, Colonel Dickson, Colonel Dunne, Major Gavin, Mr. John George, Mr. Wm. O. Gore, Mr. Greene, Sir Edward Grogan, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Hassard, Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, Sir F. Wm. Heygate, Mr. Lanigan, Mr. A. Lefroy, Mr. Longfield, Rt. Hon. Wm. Monsell, Mr. John Redmond, Captain Stackpoole, Mr. Michael Sullivan, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Torrens, Hon. General Upton, Mr. John Vance, Colonel Vandeleur, and the Right Hon. James Whiteside.

The amendment proposed in committee was that the duty be Ninepence in the Pound—the Chancellor having previously proposed Tenpence. 132 voted for the amendment, and 187 against. Just before the amendment was put from the chair, some of the leading Conservatives left the House. The name of Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Derby, appears amongst the majority in favour of Tenpence; but it must be through some mistake, as he spoke on the other side. In the minority, who wished the reduction to Ninepence, are to be found the following supporters of the Whig interest in the House:—Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, a Whig ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, during the debate, in despite of the entreaties of his friends, denounced the present financial scheme; Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and the Earl of Bective. Lord Naas voted in the minority, and Lord Fermoy in the majority.

THE AIX-LA-CHAPELLE RELICS.—The Collegiate Chapter of Aix-la-Chapelle has decided that the septennial exhibition of the sacred relics presented in the Church of Notre Dame in that town shall take place this year from the 10th to the 24th of July. The church possessing these precious objects, which are designated by the name of the large and small relics, was built with great magnificence in 796, and was dedicated by Leon III., in 804, to the Holy Virgin. The great relics, which are only shown every seven years, are the robe of the Virgin, the swaddling clothes of our Saviour; the linen, still marked with blood, in which John the Baptist, after being beheaded, was wrapped up; and the sheet which was used at the descent from the Cross. The small relics are shown every day in the year to strangers who may apply for that purpose. Among these objects are the leathern girdle worn by our Saviour, the two ends of which are joined together, and sealed with the seal of Constantine; a piece of the true cross; a part of the secret winding sheet; the linen waistbelt of the Holy Virgin; some of her hair; a link of the chain of St. Peter; the right arm and head of Charlemagne; the bones of several saints; the marble throne on which Charlemagne was seated in his tomb, and which was used at the coronation of the emperors.

Father Daly, the priest of Galway, last week brought an action for an alleged libel against Mr. Blake, the proprietor of the *alway Vindicator*. The damages were laid at £1,000. The jury found a verdict for sixpence damages and sixpence costs. The result has given great satisfaction in Galway, where Mr. Blake is much respected.

There is a rumour current (says the *North British Daily Mail*), which is stated to be correct, that the two youngest sons of the Duke of Buccleuch have followed their maternal relative, and gone over to the Church of Rome.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends dailyat his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Sporting.

ATHLONE STEEPLECHASES—MARCH 27 & 28.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Stewards—John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Goodenough, John Longworth, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; Robert Mooney, Esq.; Christopher Usher, Esq.; Captain Wilkinson, R.H.A.; and Patrick Greban, Esq.

Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—J. W. Fair, Esq.

If the Clerk of the Weather will only be kind enough to give us a change for the better, two capital days' sport may be anticipated over the Garrycastle Course, on Tuesday and Wednesday next. There will be 3 races each day—on Tuesday, the Glynwood Hunt Cup, value 100 sovs., with 50 added; 3 miles, gentlemen riders. The entry for this handsome piece of plate is poor, five only having qualified themselves to start, viz:—Pedlar, Drumstick, Kate, Peter Simple, and a Yellow Jack mare; much will depend on the gentleman jock, and the animal that Mr. James Kelly pilots, in all probability, will be the winner.

The acceptance for the Garrycastle Handicap proves that the weighting the different nags met with the approval of both owners and trainers:—Thomastown, 11s 5lb; Arab Maid, 10st 12lb; Kilcock, 10st 10lb; Seaman, 15st; Oberon, 9st 11lb; Nannie, 9st 8lb; Post Horn, 9st 7lb; Pallissier, 9st 5lb; Vagrant, 9st 4lb; Blind Hookey, 9st 4lb; Little Charley, 9st.

Horses that have been schooled or hunted in the Roscommon country have the best chance of carrying off this good stake. Had not Thomastown been penalised an extra 12lbs for winning the Great Metropolitan at Howth, we should select him as the winner; but, good as he is, we do not think him equal to giving Oberon 22lbs.

On the second day there will be also three races—The Athlone Handicap, for which ten have accepted; and the Midland Great Western Plate of £20, with 20 sovs added, and the Consolation Stakes have yet to fill.

Both the Midland Great Western Railway, and the Great Southern and Western, issue tickets at a single fare for the double journey.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR MARCH.

The Carlow and Island Hunt—27th, Coollattin; 28th, Coollattin (Major Carden's Hounds); 29th, Charlesfort; 30th, Coollattin (Major Carden's Hounds)—At eleven.

The Cork Harriers—27th, Ballincollig; 30th, Annacarthia Bridge—At eleven.

The Clonmel Hounds—26th, Marlhill; 29th, Grange Chapel—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis's Fox Hounds—29th, Dunamon; 31st Moate Park, Roscommon—At eleven.

The Dungarvan Hounds—26th, Geosh; 29th, Kilmaloo—At eleven.

Lord De Freyne's Hare Hounds—26th, Ballyglass; 30th, Thusk—At half-past eleven.

The Fermanagh Hounds—27th, Rossfad; 30th, Banagher—At eleven.

Lord Fermoy's Hounds—27th, Corrin—At eleven.

Captain Robert Goff's (Roscommon) Harriers—30th, Hill of Coranne (the last day of the season)—At half-past eleven.

County Galway Hunt—29th, Ballymore Castle; 31st, Corr—At eleven.

The Grenane Hounds—27th, Fury Hill; 30th, Russelstown—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—28th, Knockcairn; 31st, Castle-Robbin—At half-past eleven.

The Kilkenny Hunt—26th, Freshford; 28th, Tennypark Cross-roads; 30th, Freshford—At eleven. As the Annual Kilkenny Fair takes place on the 28th inst., the hounds will not meet that day.

The Lissadell Harriers—27th, Colga; 30th, Cregg Forge—At eleven.

The Mayo Harriers—27th, Ballyglass Roads; 30th, Brize Castle—At eleven.

The Ormond Hounds—27th, Ballycapple; 30th, Hackett's Furze—At eleven.

The Rathdown Harriers—27th, Kilmacanack; 31st, Carrickmines—At half-past eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—27th, Brownstown; 30th, Pallas Hill—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—27th, Ballynonty House; 31st, Gaile House—At eleven.

The Union (Mr. Uniacke's) Hounds—26th, Baltrasna—At eleven.

The Wexford and Killinick Harriers—29th, Hill Castle—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—26th, Kilrue Gate; 28th, Dunboyne; 31st, Nine-mile Stone, Ashbourne-road—At one.

The Westmeath Hounds—27th, Rosmead—At eleven. 29th, Multy Station—At half-past ten. 31st, Galston—At eleven.

The Wandering Minstrels—29th, Drom Village; 31st, Lisheen Castle—At eleven.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds—31st, Carn Park—At eleven.

APRIL.

The Wandering Minstrels—3rd, Busherstown; 7th, Park Gate; 10th, Killoran; 14th, Longford Wood—At eleven.

FRANCE.

The deputation of thirty influential notables from that territory now at Paris is headed by a Mr. Greyffier, who distinguished himself in 1848 by repelling forcibly the Republican inroad of French "*Voraces*," who sought then to annex Savoy. The Swiss general, Dufour, who put down the Sunderbund, and who was Napoleon III.'s military instructor when in Thurgau canton, has been here, sent to talk over Swiss claims at the Tuileries. Things will be made pleasant; and, however desirous Austria and her friends in England may be to make a cat's paw of the Federal Republic for their own objects, no Helvetic difficulty is apprehended here.

The King of North Italy has created fifteen senators in Romagna, to sit in the Upper House at Turin, and is about to select fifteen distinguished Tuscans for the same dignity. By a refined estimate of the merit and celebrity of Bologna's native *maestro*, Rossini, his Majesty had placed at his acceptance a seat in the Senate-house, fully prepared to receive a negative, which all who understand the musician's shrinking and fastidious nature must anticipate. Verdi sits in Parliament as deputy from Parma.

An absurd correspondence from Rome in the *Gazette de France* talks of General Lamoriciere as about to accept the chief command of the Papal troops. That Orleanist soldier has some wish to keep the well-earned position he holds in the hearts of his old comrades in the French service, and nothing kills in France so fatally as ridicule. General Oudinot is not very desirous of sporting his Papal title of Duke of St. Pancras, and the reasons for this association of ideas are set forth in a special chapter, by Edmond About—"*Porquoi le Pape ne peut pas voir des soldats.*"

Those who visited Rome between the years 1840-45 may have known Monsignor Medici Spada, who held the office of *Farne*, or Pontific Horse Guards, as he mixed much in British circles. Several years after figuring in the *prelatura*, he married a Polish lady of rank, whose death now leaves him at liberty to resume canonicals. The same Roman mail that brings this obituary notices the death of Contessa Baglioni, which is noteworthy from the fact that the Baglioni family held for some hundred years the full sovereignty of Perugia, by the style of *Podestà*, just as the Bentivoglios, and, after them, the Pepolis, were lords supreme of Bologna. The absorption of Perugia into Church rule was originally as creditable as its late re-conquest.

The 17th volume of Thiers' *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire* was out yesterday. Some delay in its publication had occurred in consequence of documentary matter it contained, as to the perfect validity of Jerome Bonaparte's marriage at Philadelphia with Miss Paterson, a marriage which could not be annulled, and which nevertheless, was found no bar to the marriage by which Prince Jerome and Matilda hold their present rank. On due consultation at the Palais Royal, it was deemed not advisable to make any noise about the matter, so the book is at large.—*Letter from Paris.*

TROUSERS.—WALKING—RIDING—DRESS.

I wish particularly to call the attention of my Customers, and purchasers of Clothing generally, to the large stock at present in my Warerooms, and to my supply of Trouserings especially. Paying particular attention to this branch, and receiving my supply from some of the first manufacturers, I can with peculiar confidence recommend the varied qualities, suited for Walking, Riding, or Dress. In the Cutting Department my plan of having separate foremen for Coat and Trousers Cutting is calculated to attain an amount of perfection not otherwise so readily attainable.—28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. RICHARD ALLEN.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)

Entrance by the Hall Door.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock.

MUTINY BILL.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON moved the second reading of this bill.

Lord PANMURE, in rising, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House to the present state of promotion in the army by the sale and purchase of commissions, confessed he was somewhat surprised and disappointed to find that his right hon. friend at the head of the War Department was about to make a change in the system that had so long existed, and under which, with all its defects, the British army had attained a position of which this country might be proud. Now, on what grounds, he would ask, was the system of purchase pronounced to be so faulty as to be dealt with in this summary manner? He would admit that there were blots in the system, which every one must wish to see removed. Still, let their lordships never forget that ever since we had a standing army the system both of the sale and purchase of commissions had existed. He believed that during the reign of William III. the system was abolished for a time, but the inconvenience was found to be so great that it was again restored and recognised, and it had ever since prevailed. The sale of commissions in the British army had been originally instituted, not for the purpose of introducing youths into the army, but to enable those who had got to the top of the tree to leave the army, and to open the stream of promotion, so that the officers of the army might not be a servile and antiquated body of men. (Cheers.) The system of purchase had operated to that end. It had, moreover, not only introduced a steady stream of promotion, but had also established an impartial system of promotion, under which an officer was secure of his step in spite of all the interest that might otherwise have caused other officers to be put over his head. (Hear, hear.) One of the defects complained of was, that while the regulations declared that a certain price should be paid for commissions, it was notorious that prices almost double that amount were constantly paid for those commissions. He would admit the fact. (Hear.) Everyone connected with the administration of military matters must know it. It was said that this advance beyond regulation prices was a scandal. This he denied. To pay for a commission was not a dishonourable act, and if it were dishonourable to pay the advance how many gallant officers had been guilty of it, and how many successive Governments had connived at it? Then it was said that the result of the system of purchasing and selling out was that young men made the army a plaything for a few years, and that, having suited their convenience, and passed their time agreeably, they sold out, threw up their commissions, and never returned to the service. He was surprised that any one should mention this as an argument against the system. To his mind it was an argument in its favour. Any system which favoured the introduction into the British army of young men able to pay for commissions which made them for a number of years amenable to discipline, which taught them all that was to be learnt in a regiment, and which qualified them when they went back to their counties to become officers of militia, officers of volunteers, or any business of that kind, was a very great advantage. (Hear, hear.) The commission and the Government had doomed the system to a very serious change. The commissioners consisted of ten individuals, six of whom joined in the report; but three signed a counter report, and he had reason to know that the fourth individual—Colonel Wetherall—would have joined in that counter report if he had not been sent to China. (Hear, hear.) After all, then, the report of the commission was the report of only six of its members: and when it was considered who the four dissentients were—that one of them had been an efficient Secretary at War in his day—he meant Mr. Kilice—and that the other were officers of great distinction in the army, one of them, General Wynyard, having himself hardly ever purchased a step by which he rose, he thought their opinions should have prevented the Government taking any sudden and rash steps on the subject. (Hear.) It was proposed, as he gathered from the speech of the Secretary for War, that purchase of the rank of lieutenant-colonel should no longer take place. Then, having rendered the rank of lieutenant-colonel no longer attainable by purchase, how was it to be reached? He believed the commission and the Government had given up the idea of promotion by seniority, but he presumed it was not meant to interfere with the right of majors to become lieutenant-colonels—that if a lieutenant-colonel died it was not intended that the senior major should be deprived of his right of promotion, which he now enjoyed. Therefore he would confine his observations to those cases in which a lieutenant-colonel was disposed to sell out. It was proposed that if a lieutenant-colonel disposed of his commission he should be succeeded by an officer to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief from the active body of majors in employment throughout the country. Now, it appeared to him that if ever there was a plan devised which would have the effect of throwing an apple of discord into the different regiments, and which would interrupt the harmony that existed in those regiments—which it was their bounden duty to encourage—it was the system of calling upon the Commander-in-Chief to exercise this odious and invidious sort of selection (Hear, hear.) The senior major in a regiment might not be the very best major the Commander-in-Chief knew of in the army, and the invidious duty was put on him of naming another major to take the command of the regiment, and, from that moment, the senior major stood marked as an incompetent man and unfitted to command. He would take another instance. Suppose a regiment was in Hongkong, and the lieutenant-colonel retired from the service: the Commander-in-Chief, in the exercise of the duty imposed upon him, might select a major who had distinguished himself in some other part of the world, and 9, 10, or 12 months might elapse before he was able to join his regiment. Under whose charge was the regiment to be in the meantime? (Hear, hear). It would be under the charge of the senior major, whom it was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to supersede. (Hear, hear.) These were points which he thought the Government would do well to consider before they gave effect, in the shape of a warrant, to the proposed change. (Hear, hear.) The only other point to which he would allude was the financial part of the question. If a lieutenant-colonel proposed to sell out, how did they mean to treat him? Did they mean to tell him that there was no objection to his selling out, but that the only sum they could give him was the bare amount recognised by the regulations of the army. (Hear.) The Commander-in-Chief knew that the lieutenant-colonel had given £2,000, £3,000, or £4,000 more than the regulation price for his commission, but, notwithstanding that his paying those large sums have been winked at, was it intended to withhold from him the surplus amount he had so paid? (Hear, hear.) To do so would be an act of robbery. (Hear, hear.) They must calculate on great loss if they wished to do justice to the officers of the army by repaying the sums they had laid out, and this would continue till the time came when these officers were put on their guard against giving the large sums they had hitherto been accustomed to pay. With these observations, he should leave this matter in the hands of her Majesty's Government; but he earnestly hoped that before they finally decided upon taking such a step as he had referred to they would well weigh what the risk was they had become under the existing system, and the risk they would run of destroying its *prestige* by adopting another.

Lord DE GREY and RIPON said the speech of Lord Panmure would have been very appropriate if it had been the intention of the Government entirely to abolish the purchase system. As, however, no such intention existed, the suspicions of Lord Panmure were quite unfounded. It was indispensable in the higher grades of the army in most cases to adopt the system of selection, and the new regulations only proposed to make the principle of selection compulsory instead of optional. He felt convinced that the adoption of this principle, approved as it was by the commission, would not only increase the efficiency of the army, but remove one of the greatest scandals which at present attached to it.

The Earl of LUCAN would earnestly implore the Government to consider well before they took a step which he, in his conscience, believed would be fatal to the British army. He admitted that too much money had been paid for commissions; but this was not so much by the system of purchase, according to the regulations, as purchase by excess Setting aside the money paid in excess of the regulations, it could scarcely be said that commissions in the British army were paid for at all. A certain sum of money was deposited by officers on joining, which was to a certain extent a security for their good conduct, and which they were allowed to withdraw quitting the service. (Hear, hear.) The transaction was not one between different officers; application was not made on retiring for leave to sell a commission to a particular officer, but for permission to recover the money which he had originally deposited. The successor was selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and at the period when he himself first entered the army an officer from a different regiment was frequently brought in to fill a vacancy in that motion had been either too rapid in one corps or too long deferred in another. The system of purchase had worked efficiently and well, and though there might be more scientific officers in foreign regiments, he believed there were no regiments in the world superior to those of the English army. For honour, bravery, and fidelity, British officers equalled, if they were not superior to, those of any other nation in the world. Subsequently to the Crimean war he had a conversation with Marshal Canrobert, in which that distinguished general made use of the expression—"Je dis, et j'ai toujours dit, qu'il n'y a pas des soldats au monde plus braves que les soldates Anglais, a l'exception de leurs officiers." If the system of purchase were abolished a very large amount for retiring pensions would at once be thrown upon the country. Since the noble lord gave notice of his motion he had applied himself to reading the evidence taken before the commission on whose recommendation the Government proposal to put an end to all purchases after the rank of major was founded. He would undertake to say that in the whole of that evidence there was nothing to support the contemplated alteration: he was unable to put his finger on a single expression by any officer of note which could be adduced in support of such a course. If they were to judge from the questions put by the Commissioners, it would appear that they had made up their minds before entering on the examination, for, not content with examining and re-examining, they frequently cross-examined their own witnesses, and were obliged to press them very hard before they got the admissions which they were anxious to procure. Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Duncan M'Dougall, and Lord West, all of whom were supposed to be generally opposed to the system of purchase, were examined; but, however favourable they might be to particular alterations, they were unanimous in condemning the plan which had been recommended by the commission. He should like to know whether the noble lord the Under-Secretary for War and his chief had considered the difficulties likely to accrue from the change proposed. As he understood, no officer entering the army in future would be secured in his advancement beyond the rank of major—at all events in either the infantry or cavalry. What rule did the noble lord propose to adopt with respect to the Guards? Would he allow officers to purchase their companies and obtain the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and so be able to ascend to the highest ranks in the profession, at the same time that officers entering either the cavalry or infantry could not be sure of attaining a higher rank than that of major? If such were the intention, did the House believe the country would tolerate such a practice? (Hear hear.) If there were no other objection to the proposal that in itself sufficed to render the scheme impracticable. What was to be done with the artillery? There was no selection in that corps, every officer must become a lieutenant-colonel in process of time, and was it to be tolerated that artillery officers should be allowed to obtain by seniority that rank which would enable them to succeed to the highest grades in the army, while the officers of cavalry and infantry could not obtain it except by selection? That was a difficulty which he saw no way of getting over. If once the principle were established that the major of a regiment might be selected for the command of his regiment, it must be established as a rule that the major should always be chosen—otherwise to pass him over would be a slur on his character and capacity that every major so passed over would be compelled to leave the service. The duty which he imposed on the Commander-in-Chief was one which it would be almost impossible for him to perform. Nothing on earth was difficult to find out as who would make a good lieutenant-colonel. Officers had no opportunity of showing their capacity for the post before they found themselves in it. In one or two exceptional cases it might be possible, but, speaking generally, he defied the Commander-in-Chief, with justice to the officers of the army, to form a satisfactory opinion of all the majors of regiments. (Hear.) His Royal Highness had himself told the commissioners as much; and the consequence would be that he would have to fall back on the worst of all systems, promotion by seniority. (Hear, hear.) With one exception there was not a single word in the evidence which the Commander-in-Chief had given before the commission to which every officer who knew the service would not subscribe. His Royal Highness told the commissioners that he should expect to receive unusual public support before exercising the power of vetoing an appointment; but there, he thought, his Royal Highness was wrong. However invidious, however unpopular the duty might be, the good of the service was the first thing which ought to be studied. (Hear.) The object of this commission was to prove that under the present system improper officers were appointed to the command of regiments, but it was surprising to find how few instances of this were proved. By means of the reports of the inspectors the Commander-in-Chief was made acquainted with the capacity of all lieutenant-colonels, and in cases where a lieutenant-colonel was shown to be unfit for his command, the Commander-in-Chief was neglecting his duty if he did not take steps to remove him. He admitted that, except particular circumstances could be alleged, it was very difficult to remove a man, but the Commander-in-Chief might send two commanding officers to make personal inquiry, and if that were not done the Commander-in-Chief had not done all he could to rid the service of an incompetent man. They were told that in the French army *chefs de bataillon* were selected, but they were officers who had opportunities of showing their capability for command, and therefore there was no difficulty in making a selection; whereas majors in the English army were not like *chefs de bataillon*, and had no opportunities of exercising command. In the French army it worked admirably, but it would not work in the English army. As to the purchase system being supposed not to find favour with the majority of officers in the army, perhaps it was not known that in 1825 promotion was so slow in the artillery that the officers memorialised to have the purchase system introduced in lieu of the system of seniority, and if the number of battalions had not been raised from seven or eight to fourteen or sixteen, they would be suffering now from the senility of artillery officers. He thanked their lordships for their attention, and he only hoped the decision of the Government would be reconsidered.

The Duke of SOMERSET considered that the post of lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment was too serious a trust to be either bought or sold. Was it to be endured that the lives of men and the honour of the country should be sacrificed because a person of insufficient capacity had money, and because there was a dislike to interfere with the existing system? He defended at some length the selection system, and insisted on its necessity in the higher grades of the service. There was no difficulty, he said, in selecting fit officers, as private documents existed at the Horse Guards describing the capacity and character of every officer in the service. Selection did not mean that the officer passed over was very bad, but that the promoted officer was better. The real question was whether the interests of the officer or the public were to be considered—a question which could only admit of one answer.

Lord GREY said the practical question was, how can we get the best men to command our regiments? Under a system of selection it would be impossible to get rid of the influences of favour and interest. Supposing, however, that the plan were carried out impartially, it would soon degenerate either into a regular selection of the senor major, or of counselling that officer, before another was placed over him, to sell out, in order to avoid the imputation that he was incompetent to command a regiment. It would be much better for the Government to abolish promotion by purchase at once than to adopt the plan proposed by the Government.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE—My lords, I do not think it would be respectful to your lordships if I allowed this discussion to close without saying a very few words to this effect, that in my peculiar position it would be very inconvenient to me to enter into any arguments on this subject, inasmuch as my opinions are known. They have been given before the commission of which my noble friend the noble duke was the president. Those opinions were given before this question was under your lordship's consideration. They were given in the most unbiassed manner—(cheers)—and I am glad to say that I have not changed them since. (Hear.) This is all that I will observe, except to add this much, that, whatever may be the decision that may be come to, I can assure this House and the country, that as far as I am personally concerned, it shall be my earnest and anxious endeavour—difficult, and, as I may perhaps consider it, impossible—to carry out that decision in such a manner as to promote the best interests of the army, and, if so, the best interests of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord HARDINGE was of opinion that the compromise about to be attempted could not be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The system of selection would lead to heart-burnings in the army. Political pressure and private friendship would be brought to bear on the selection, and the result would be great dissatisfaction in the army.

After some further remarks from Lord PANMURE and the Duke of SOMERSET, the bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter to 9 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

James Roche, a drayman, in the employment of Mr. Sweetman, brewer, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 121 A, for being drunk while in charge of his horse and dray. He was fined 5s., or ordered to be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Mary Kelly, a clothes dealer, was charged by Police-constable 26 B, with very disorderly conduct in Lower Stephen-street, on the 23rd inst., and with using grossly insulting language towards a lady. The prisoner was held to bail or ordered to be imprisoned for 14 days.

Ann Freeman was charged by Police-constable 181 B, with assaulting him in Dame-street, while in the exercise of his duty. It appears that the prisoner had been arrested for disorderly conduct when the offence in question was committed. She was sentenced to be imprisoned for 14 days.

John Mack and George Clinch, aged respectively 18 and 17 years, were charged, on suspicion of intending, to commit a felony, on Friday night. A constable found them loitering about Pembroke-court, and, being questioned, they failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves. They were held o bail, or in default thereof, 14 days' imprisonment.

William Butler was charged with being drunk while in charge of two thoroughbred horses, in Dame-street, on Friday. He was going down towards the College, when one of the horses came in contact with a cab; a crowd was, in consequence, collected, and the prisoner being interrogated by a constable, said he was going to Kilkenny, but being clearly incapable of going much further, and not knowing well where he was at the time, he was taken into custody.—The magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of 5s. or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

This committee met again on Friday—Mr. Dunlop in the chair.

Sir Samuel Cunard gave some additional evidence as to the mail packet system between this country and the United States. With regard to the Galway line, he had not heard of any application from that line being made to the late Government before his own second application was granted. He had always expected that sooner or later his contract would be extended, and was quite sure it would be whenever he asked for it. He was aware that Lord Campbell's committee recommended that the system of subsidies should be given up, but he did not agree with that recommendation. At the time when his contracts first began it was impossible to have a regular steam communication with America without a large subsidy. It was true that circumstances had since greatly altered, and there were now seven or eight different competing lines. The Collins' line lost about £700,000 by their contract, and the only thing that saved them from bankruptcy was the loss of two steamers upon which they sunk a quarter of a million of money. (A laugh.) His contract did not at all extend to any Irish ports, but his vessels did now call at Cork by request of the Postmaster-General. He considered Cork was the safest harbour in Ireland for vessels to start from. He did not consider Galway, from the reports of scientific men, to be a safe harbour, though he believed it might be made so, but at the cost of an immense outlay of money.

Mr. Capper, manager of the Victoria Docks, was examined, and gave details of a negociation into which he entered in September last year, by instructions of Mr. Lever, with the representatives of the Montreal Steam Shipping Company, for the transfer of the Galway line to that company. That negociation was concluded and signed by witness and Sir C. Roney, on the part of Mr. Lever. Mr. Lever shortly afterwards repudiated that agreement, but after doing so he attended a meeting of the negociators.

Sir Cusack Roney was next examined, and gave a similar account of this transaction as the last witness. Mr. Lever gave him clearly to understand that he had the power to make the transfer of the Galway line, and he was satisfied with Mr. Lever's statement. He had read in the papers an abstract of Mr. Lever's evidence on this point, given before this committee on Tuesday last, and all he could say was that that evidence was incorrect.

After hearing some further evidence, the committee adjourned.

The nomination for the county of Roscommon takes place to-day. In consequence of the resignation of Captain Goff, The O'Connor Don will have a walk-over.

The Westmeath Farming Society's Show of stock, agricultural implements, &c., will take place at Mullingar, on the 6th of April next.

The Directors of the Midland Great Western Railway have, in the kindest manner, consented to carry all stock and agricultural implements, to be exhibited at Mullingar, on the Fair Day, 6th April, along their line, free, both to the show and back, by producing a certificate from the Secretary.

The Treasurership of St. Lucia has become vacant by the death of the Hon. R. G. M'Hugh; also, the Comptrollership of Customs and Navigation Laws.

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Lifford, Thursday, March 23.

LARCENY.

Betty Munday, aged 80, was indicted for stealing a pair of gutta-percha boots, the property of James Griffith, of Donegal, on 20th January last. The prisoner was nearly two months in jail. She had never been committed before.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months from the date of her committal.

LARCENY.

Jane Sweeny was indicted for stealing an article of dress, the property of Mrs. Kelly, of Greencastle Hotel, on 11th February last. The prisoner, who is a young woman, had been a servant in the hotel. She was defended by Mr. Dowse.—She was found Guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned four months, and kept to hard labour.

SHEEP STEALING.

Andrew Carson, "a navvy," employed on the Lough Swilly Railway, was indicted for stealing a sheep, the property of George Scott, of Ardmore, near Muff, county Donegal, on the night of the 24th February last.

George Scott deposed to the loss of the sheep, and to finding it afterwards in Derry slaughter-house, where he identified it.

Peter Hart, butcher, of Derry, proved he bought the sheep from the prisoner.

The jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Adam Strong, a young lad of about ten years of age, was indicted for the manslaughter of William Diver, a youth of about the same age, near Ballintra, county Donegal, on the 9th of January last.

The evidence disclosed that prisoner and the deceased had been playing together in the house of a person named Vance. Some wrestling took place between them, and a short time after Diver died; but the evidence was inconclusive to any further extent against the prisoner, who was immediately Acquitted.

CHARGE OF STABBING.

John Gallagher was indicted for stabbing Francis M'Crudden.

Mr. M'Gusty, on behalf of the prisoner, said he would submit to a charge of common assault.

The Crown consented to this course, and the Court sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

John M'Gettigan was indicted for assaulting John O'Brien, near Rathmullen, on the 25th October last.

John O'Brien, the prosecutor, deposed that on the night mentioned he was on his way home to Fannet; he left Rathmullen, and on coming to Drumalla the prisoner met with him; the prisoner asked him "was he the man that tore the priest's coat?" O'Brien said he was not; M'Gettigan then assaulted the prosecutor, from the effects of which he was unable to work for some time.

Mr. Dowse—Did you ever tear a priest's coat?

Witness—No, I never did. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Do you mean to swear that, sir?

Witness—I do.

Mr. Dowse—On your oath, sir, did you not actually beat a priest, a namesake of the prisoner?

Witness—No, then, I didn't, but he beat me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Who beat you?

Witness—Just my own priest, Dr. Dan M'Gettigan. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—What! the Bishop?

Witness—No, but Dr. Dan. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Where did he beat you?

Witness—At the chapel, then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—What did he do on you?

Witness—He knocked me down, and beat me with a stick, and he kicked me on the thigh and blackened it, and I was lame for a week. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—What did he beat you for?

Witness—He blamed me for writing him a threatening letter; but ne'er a one I sent him. (Laughter.) I was innocent of that.

Mr. Dowse—And what did you do after Dr. Dan beat you?

Witness—Faith I ran away, and did not speak to him—(loud laughter)—nor resist the blow.

Mr. Dowse—Such was your reverence for your clergyman?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Dowse—On your oath, sir, did you never tear his coat?

Witness—No, then, but I tuk his measure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Oh! then you're a tailor?

Witness—Yes I am. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Well, I want to take your measure now. Did you ever strike the priest?

Witness—No, but he struck me, and more than once.

Mr. Dowse—Where did he strike you?

Witness—He came to my own house, and beat me with his fists. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Did he beat you with anything else?

Witness—He had a whip in his hand.

Mr. Dowse—Well, what did he do?

Witness—He tumbled me over on my lapboard, where I was working—(loud laughter)—and cut my face in three places, and tore my waistcoat, and would have killed me only for my son. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Tell me: didn't you strike the priest in return?

Witness—I took the whip and ran into the street; I left the house and let him do what he thought proper. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—Did you not strike his reverence with the whip?

Witness—No.

Mr. Dowse—Nor with the lapboard?

Witness—No; I didn't lift a hand to him.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.—He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Thomas Duffy was indicted for assaulting Sub-constable Peter Dolan, near Stranorlar, on the 25th January last. The prosecutor, on the day charged, had entered a house in the townland of Belfad, in which he found a still at full work; two of the men who were in the house escaped; the prisoner lifted a spade and struck the constable on the head; the blow was not severe; the prisoner had already been fined £6 for being engaged in illicit distillation.—To beimprisoned one week

Alexander Brogan was indicted for assaulting Samuel Hamilton, at Carrickballyoly, on 1st November last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Dowse, advised by Mr. Wilson. It appeared from the evidence that both prisoner and prosecutor live close to each other; that, on the day charged, a dispute occurred between the prisoner and a son of the prosecutor; that the latter came to the rescue of his son, when the prisoner struck him with a loaded whip, which inflicted some slight injuries on his head.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

John, James, and William M'Dade, Patrick Coll, and Samuel M'Naught, were indicted for entering the house of Patrick and Ellen Granaghan, and assaulting them.

The jury found the prisoners Guilty, and the Court ordered them to be fined £1 each.

The court rose at seven o'clock.

RECORD COURT.

The Solicitor-General entered this court at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to hear appeals.

David Bond, appellant: Moses Buchanan, respondent.

This case arose out of a dispute relative to the re-burning and delivery of £46,000 bricks.

Dismissed without prejudice.

Counsel for appellant—Messrs. Dowse and M'Gusty. Agent—Messrs. Sproule and Martin.

Counsel for respondent—Messrs. Kennedy and Carson. Agent—Mr. Wilson.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Friday, March 22.

RECORD COURT.

The case of Samuel Donnell v. the Town Commissioners of Strabane, terminated to-day in a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £70 and 6d. costs.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Brooke, Q.C.; Dowse, and Carson. Agent—Mr. Robert Wilson, Strabane.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Henderson, Q.C.; Norman, Q.C.; and Hamilton. Agent—Mr. M. Colgan, Strabane.

COUNTY OF DERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Friday, March 23.

The following gentlemen were sworn to-day on the Grand Inquest of the county, before John Alexander, Esq., High Sheriff:—

Robert Peel Dawson, Esq., M.P., foreman; Thomas Scott, Esq.; John Boyd, Esq., M.P.; John Bane Beresford, Esq.; Lieutenant Col. Wm. Fitzwilliam Lennox Covyngham, James Johnston Clark, Esq.; Wm. Hamilton Ash, Esq.; Samuel Alexander, Esq.; Acheson Lyle, Esq.; W. L. Browne, Esq.; George Skipton, Esq.; Harvey Nicholson, Esq.; James Murray, Esq.; Edmund De Blacquiere, Esq.; Anthony Babington, Esq.; John Rowley Miller, Esq.; Andrew Spottswood, Esq.; W. C. Sage, Esq.; Wm. Green, Esq.; Henry Anderson, Esq.; James Sinclair, Esq.; R. H. Dolling, Esq.; Henry Wiggins, Esq.

March 24.

CROWN COURT.

Chief Baron Pigot entered the court this morning at ten o'clock, and proceeded with the criminal business.

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

Hugh M'Cormick, Thomas Harkin, Daniel Harkin, and James M'Loughlin, were charged with riot and assault at Stranorlar, on the 16th February last.

It appeared from the evidence of police-constables, that on the 16th February last, being market day in Stranorlar, the prisoners assaulted a party of policemen, and rescued prisoners they had in custody.

The prisoners were defended by Mr. Hamilton, advised by Mr. Colgan.

The jury Acquitted Hugh M'Cormick and Daniel Harkin, and found Thomas Harkin and James M'Loughlin Guilty. Sentence deferred.

CANON STOWELL AND HIS CONGREGATION.—A local paper states that the Rev. Canon Stowell, of Manchester, has been presented by his congregation with the magnificent sum of £20,000. The only condition annexed to the gift was, that it should not be applied to any public purpose, but Mr. Stowell declined to accept it subject to that stipulation.—*English Churchman.*

THE GREAT TASMANIA.—Two more of the soldiers who returned from India in the Great Tasmania died on Thursday. The first was Patrick Leary, one of those who were sent to the workhouse; and the second, William Osborne, who is said to have enlisted, and to have passed the usual medical examination. The latter was found dead in bed at his lodgings.

A new weekly paper, "The Limited Liability Companies' Journal," has been established in London. Each number contains an alphabetical list of every Limited Liability Company (about 1,000 in number), now in operation, the nominal value of the shares, capital, &c.

The report of the Great Western of Canada Railway, to be presented on the 4th of April, states the available balance to be £41,311, out of which a dividend is recommended at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £31,693, leaving £9,818 to be carried forward.

It is stated that the submarine cable between Batavia and Singapore has again broken.

DEPARTURE OF LORD SEATON—MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held on Saturday at 3 o'clock, in the Mansion House, having for its object the presentation of an address to Lord Seaton, expressive of the esteem and regard entertained for him by the citizens of Dublin, and of their regret at his lordship's period of command in Ireland having come to a close. There were present—Lord Massereene, Lord Viscount Gough, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Venerable the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Sir Edward Borough, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, J. H. Hamilton M.P.; Sir Robert Shaw, John Esmonde, M.P.; Alderman Campbell, Thomas Hutton, D.L.; Alderman Atkinson, George Woods Maunsell, Alexander Boyle, Jacob Owen, Dr. Tuffnell, Hans Hamilton, Q.C.; Alderman Kinahan, Joseph Boyce, Robert Brown, Curragh Ranger, Charles A. Walker, D.L. (Wexford); James Alexander Hamilton, Dr. Corrigan, Sir Edward M'Donnell, E. Clements, barrister; Alderman Curran, Alderman Lambert, Hans H. Woods, D.L.; Charles Munns, barrack-master at the Curragh; Hon. J. P. Vereker, &c. On the motion of the Rev. the Provost, seconded by Sir Edward Borough, the chair was taken by the

Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

The Secretary, Dr. Tuffnell, read letters of apology from Lord Howth, Mr. Carew O'Dwyer, and Mr. J. Richards, who were unable to attend.

Lord Massereene, in proposing the first resolution, said that, properly speaking, he was not a citizen of Dublin; but he had certainly got a house in the city, where he sometimes resided, and therefore he supposed he was entitled to take part in the proceedings. He had seen, by an advertisement in the newspapers, that there was a meeting of the citizens to be held in the Mansion House that day, for the purpose of paying a compliment to Lord Seaton on his departure from Ireland, and being a personal friend of his and appreciating him as much as any person could, he thought he would attend the meeting. He felt very proud, indeed, in being permitted to join with the citizens of Dublin in paying a tribute to one so deserving as Lord Seaton. He had rather a difficult duty to discharge when he first came to Ireland as Commander of the Forces, inasmuch as he succeeded a man who, for many years, had been deservedly loved and respected, Sir Edward Blakeney. (Hear, hear.) He was sure all present would join with him in an expression of regret at Lord Seaton's departure from Ireland, after so long a service. Lord Massereene concluded by moving that an address be presented to Lord Seaton, expressive of the high sense of esteem and regard entertained for him by the public generally, and of the general regret at the period of his lordship's command in Ireland having expired.

Sir Edward M'Donnell seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Lord Mayor mentioned that, at a preliminary meeting, a committee of gentlemen had been appointed to prepare the address which Mr. Maunsell would read for the meeting.

Mr. George W. Maunsell then read the address, which will be presented to Lord Seaton, on Thursday next, at the Royal Hospital.

Lord Gough proposed that the draught address as read be received and adopted and signed by the Lord Mayor. He felt it unnecessary to make any remarks on the subject, as he was confident every heart would respond to the sentiments contained in the address. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Corrigan said he felt great pleasure in being called upon to second the resolution. The observations of Lord Massereene, and the eloquent address which had been read, left no room for further observation. The only remark he would make was one which had just occurred to him—namely, that he looked upon that meeting as far beyond a mere personal compliment paid to Lord Seaton. He regarded it as signifying the surest and best safeguard of their position as a nation of liberty and peace—namely, that close attachment which existed between the military and civil powers in this country—(hear, hear)—an attachment that long existed, that was growing closer every day, and that would exist, he was sure, at all events, as long as they existed.

If that attachment ever should be broken, and contemplate convulsions that elsewhere existed, and if such was their position and safeguard, in the same degree did there exist a deep debt of gratitude to the men who were the main instruments of making that attachment closer and warmer—namely, their late commanders, Sir Edward Blakeney and Lord Seaton.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, in moving the next resolution—"That the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a deputation, composed of such noblemen and gentlemen as wish to attend, do wait upon Lord Seaton, at the Royal Hospital, on Thursday next, the 29th inst., at one o'clock, and that notice to this effect be inserted in the public papers"—said, that he felt a high honour had been conferred upon him, in being permitted to join with the citizens of Dublin in paying this tribute of respect to Lord Seaton, the Commander of the Forces in Ireland. (Hear hear.) He was a nobleman, whose urbanity of manner, and kindness of disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Taylor, M.P., expressed the gratification which he felt in seconding the resolution. He was fully impressed with the dignified manner in which Lord Seaton filled the high position which he occupied in this country. His life was, in fact, part of the most glorious epoch in English history. They knew what he was in Canada and India, and now they knew what he was in Ireland. (Hear hear.) The name of Lord Seaton would descend to posterity with honour and credit. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., moved that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor do leave the chair, and that Lord Massereene be called thereto.

The Lord Mayor then vacated the chair, and Lord Massereene having taken same,

Sir Leopold M'Clintock moved the best thanks of the meeting to the Lord Mayor, for his dignified conduct while presiding.

Mr. G. W. Maunsell seconded the resolution, and asked the indulgence of the meeting while he made a few observations. He did not propose to trace the history of the distinguished soldier whom they had met to compliment through the entire of his illustrious career, but there were some of his deeds in early life which could hardly be passed over at a meeting composed, as that was, of the leading men of the Irish metropolis, of all denominations, all ranks, and all professions. (Applause.) Lord Seaton, then Colonel Colburne, in early life, took an active part in the battle of Albuera—a battle which had shed such lustre on British arms. At the most critical part of the day, the brigade under the command of Colonel Colburne was ordered to advance to a most critical position, but before they could form they were set on by two regiments of French Lancers. One half of the number were laid low by the charge, and it remained for the others to be overwhelmed or hold their ground. They did hold their ground, against odds that seemed overwhelming, with unflinching determination, and when it was thought the battle was lost, the battle was won, and won by the bravery and determination of that brigade. (Applause.) They next found Colonel Colburne at the siege of Cuid Rodrigo—an important redoubt was first to be taken, and the 52nd, under Col. Colburne, were told off for that important duty. Before, however, breaching batteries could be brought against it, that redoubt was carried by most gallant assaults, headed by Colonel Colburne. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maunsell, having referred to other brilliant feats of arms accomplished under the command of Colonel Colburne, proceeded to say that Lord Seaton was often asked how it was that the 52nd Regiment was always able for daring enterprises. Ever ready to give honour where honour was due, he said the explanation of it was that there were 300 Irishmen in it. (Applause.) It had been described by Sir William Napier as a regiment that could never be surpassed in arms. At the battle of Orthes one point of the French position seemed almost impregnable, because there was a large morass before it which no troops would attempt to cross. An order was given to Colonel Colburne and the 52nd to attack that position. He did not hesitate, for he knew he had a regiment numbering in its ranks many men who, in early days, had often crossed the bogs at home. He led them through the marsh—the position was taken which was instrumental in securing the decisive issue of the battle. After some further observations, Mr. Maunsell proceeded to say that it was a singular circumstance that within the last few months there had died the distinguished French Marshal, Reille, who had been in almost every engagement in which Lord Seaton took part. At the battle of Waterloo, when bringing up reinforcements to the old guard, he was intercepted by the 52nd, under command of Colonel Colbourne, and completely cut off from the old guard. For some reason the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham was about to die out, it being part of a favourite scheme of some parties that it should be absolutely extinguished; but since Lord Seaton had taken the command in Ireland, the management of the Royal Hospital had undergone great and material alterations. (Hear, hear.) In consequence of the care and attention which Lord Seaton bestowed on this institution, which afforded a home to the old soldier who had served his country, the applications for admission became so numerous that one of the latest recommendations of this distinguished officer was to have the number of inmates increased to one hundred. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Maunsell expressed a hope that the deputation to accompany the Lord Mayor to Lord Seaton's would be as numerously attended as possible, in order that his lordship might see that he left behind him real regret, real affection, and real appreciation of his good qualities and services. (Applause.)

The noble Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

The Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks, and the proceeding terminated.

The Prince Consort has sent a cheque for £250 to the Committee for the Great Exhibition Memorial.

Over £150 has been subscribed for the Pope in the town of Ballinasloe.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

The *Post* has received the following telegram:—"Paris, March 23.—General Dufour has seen the Emperor, and it is confidently stated that he showed himself satisfied with the assurances his Majesty offered him. The French Government is disposed to give the most solemn guarantees to Switzerland and Europe, while still retaining Chablais and Faucigny.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

During the Easter vacation the Prince will pay a visit to his uncle, the Duke of Saxe Coburg.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Herald* says, that yesterday bills of three months were in few instances taken at 4 per cent., the more general price being 4¼.

The subscription for the new Brazilian loan closed yesterday. The total has not been all subscribed, the heaviness in the Consol market being unfavourable to the operations. Messrs Rothschild took up the amount necessary to complete the sum required. The Turkish Government contemplated raising five millions by a 6 per cent. stock, at 55, but the negociation is said to be abandoned.

The aggregate railway traffic receipts of the United Kingdom, for week ending March 17th, show an increase of £41,860 over same week last year.

An issue of Victoria 6 per cent debentures is expected about the middle of April, but the question whether to issue three millions or one half of this sum now, and the other 6 months hence has yet to be decided.

The Austrian Government is raising at home a loan of twenty millions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The William Prowse troop ship, with invalids from India, has arrived after a passage of 154 days.

BOAT ACCIDENT.

A boat accident occurred in Portsmouth Harbour yesterday, by which the lives of five persons belonging to her Majesty's ship Firebrand were lost.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Williams, Warden of new College, Oxford, is dead.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Peder Anines, Belize; Cambria, Cardinas. Sailed—Everton, Liverpool; H. M. S. Amph